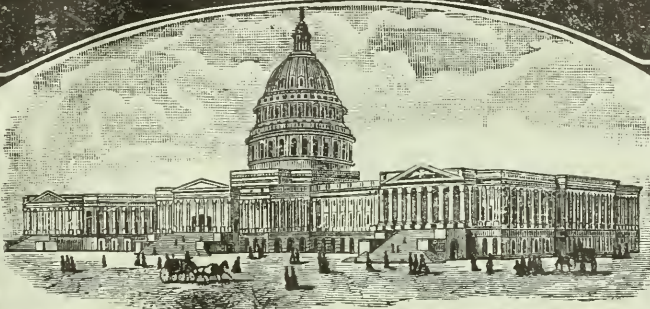




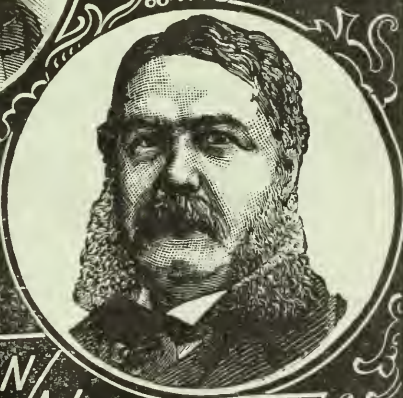
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CARFIELD
AND



ARTHUR

REPUBLICAN

NOMINEES for

PRESIDENT
AND VICE PRESIDENT

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

—OF—

GEN'L JAMES A. GARFIELD

—AND—

GEN'L CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

—FOR THE—

PRESIDENCY AND VICE-PRESIDENCY

—OF THE—

UNITED STATES.

By DAVID JENKINS NEVIN.

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GEN'L J. A. GARFIELD.

It is the glory of our free institutions that they develop the talent and stimulate the ambition of the people. With us there is no privileged class,—none that can claim a monopoly of position or power. The broad avenues of progress and promotion are as open and accessible to the poor as to the rich, and the incentives to enter them are equally strong to both. 76

If, indeed, there is any difference, in this regard, between those on whom Fortune has lavishly bestowed her gifts, and others whose life has been a constant combat with external disadvantages and unpropitious influences, that difference is in favor of the latter. The very obstacles to elevation which they have to surmount, the very current which they have to breast, generate and evoke a noble energy, and unfold those elements of character which are essential to success, but which could not, in other and easier circumstances, have been half so well acquired or matured. It is the experience, not of the luxurious barracks, but of the tented field, the trench, and night-watch, which makes the better and hardier soldier. It is not the exotic nursed in glass and artificial heat which is the type of strength, but the plant struggling for existence on bleak cliffs, or the pine battling with Alpine gusts or shivering amid Alpine snows.

As a general rule, our "self-made men" are the best for offices of honor and trust. From the severe schooling to which they have been subjected, they know more of themselves, more of the country, more of the world, than do those who have inherited

the effeminating luxuries of wealth, and thus they are better fitted to shoulder grave responsibilities, and render exalted and useful service to the public. Our national history is full of examples of this truth, yet few, if any, are more striking and suggestive than those which are now to be considered.

JAMES ABRAHAM GARFIELD

was born in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on the 19th of November, 1831. His father, Abraham Garfield, who had emigrated from New York, lived on a small farm, and it was as much as he could do to support his family, which, after the birth of James, consisted of a wife and four children. Before James was two years old his father died. The family life before had been close and hard enough, now it became closer and harder. But the widow was a woman of unusual energy, faith, and courage. She said the children should not be separated, but kept together, and that the home should be maintained as when its head was living. The battle was a hard one, but she won it, and not until James reached his seventeenth year did he leave home. Much earlier than that, however, he learned the carpenter's trade, and thereby assisted in supporting the family. Meanwhile he was able to pick up the rudiments of an education by attending the district school a few months in each year, even after he had begun to work at his trade. In his seventeenth year he obtained employment as a driver on the tow-path of the Ohio canal, and soon rose to the rank of a boatman, the dream of his ambition being to become a sailor on the lakes.

The General says that two reasons were instrumental in causing him to abandon the canal. One was his mother, and the other was the "ague cake" in his side. He had worked but a short time when he began to feel the ague in his system, and it finally assumed a very serious form. His money fell into the water, and diving after it, the thorough wetting which followed increased his disease. The next day's warm sun dried his clothes,

but he was sicker than ever with the chills, and he determined, upon reaching Cleveland, to go and visit his mother and lie off long enough to get well.

It was after dark when he approached the home of the widow and orphan. Coming quietly near, he heard her voice in prayer within. He bowed and listened. As the fervent prayer went on, he heard her pray for him. When the voice ceased, he softly raised the latch and entered. Her prayers were answered. Not until after that time did he know that his going away had crushed her. He was at once prostrated with the "ague cake," as the hardness of the left side is popularly called. One of the old school M.D.'s salivated him, and for several awful months he lay on the bed with a board so adjusted as to conduct the flow of saliva from his mouth while the cake was dissolving under the influence of calomel.

In the fall of 1848 young Garfield went to work digging potatoes for Samuel Patrick at \$7 per month. Mr. Patrick, who still lives in Solon, in Cuyahoga County, with many other people had noticed that young Garfield was an unusually bright boy, and he said to him one day: "Jim, you ought to be doing something better than digging potatoes at \$7 a month."

"Well, what shall I do?" asked young Garfield.

"Try to get yourself a place where you can earn your board by doing chores around the house, and go to school and get an education. You can do that, and in two or three years I would not be surprised if you could earn \$25 per month teaching school."

The young man's eyes opened wide at the suggestion of such large wages, and he showed by his looks that he felt really a great interest in Mr. Patrick's proposition. He said, determinedly:—

"Mr. Patrick, I will try to do it."

It was not long after this conversation until Mr. Patrick discovered that his parents, a venerable old couple, needed just such a boy as Jim Garfield, and he apprised that youth of his good fortune. The lad at once took up his residence with old

Mr. Patrick, and he lived with him through that winter, doing odd jobs about the farm and attending school. At this time Garfield was a great athlete, and he could "handle" any boy of his size and age in the county. His reputation for strength and agility was even wider than that, as he was known all along the canal as a most athletic young man. During the winter at school he used every moment of his time to advance himself, and the consequence was that he became the first of the scholars. His progress in the common-school branches was perfectly wonderful, and instead of taking two or three years to prepare himself for teaching, as Mr. Patrick had suggested, he was able to take a district school "at twenty-five dollars per month" the very next winter. From this time he continued to support himself, and with what he had saved of his salary as teacher and the little sum he picked up at his trade as a carpenter, he was able to go to Geauga Seminary, a Free-Will Baptist institution. About this time he was converted, and became a prominent member of the Disciples' or Christian Church. In a short time he developed unusual power as a public speaker, and it was not long before he was known for many miles around as the most eloquent young man in his county. It his school days he used to take the part of "the member from New York" in the miniature House of Congress which his elocution class formed itself into. He is said to have enjoyed this exceedingly, and his oratory excelled that of all the others. He is remembered also as being at that time a really skillful artist.

About this time, as just intimated, the General undertook school-teaching, and Sheriff Stiles, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, was one of his pupils. The future Presidential candidate boarded with the Sheriff's mother. Young Garfield had but a single suit of clothes, and that was Kentucky jean. He had no overcoat and no underclothing. Finally, near the close of the school, the pantaloons began to get exceedingly thin, and at last, while bending over, one of the knees tore half around, exposing the bare skin. The chagrined pedagogue pinned the rent garment to the best of his ability, and that night he expressed

his regret at his poverty and inability to see his way out of the dilemma.

"Why, that is easy enough," said good Mrs. Stiles; "you go to bed, and one of the boys will bring down your pants, and I will carefully darn the hole, so it will be better than new. You should not care about such small matters as that. You will forget all about them when you get to be President!"

When he was twenty-three years of age, young Garfield, under the advice of his mother, and concluding that he had got about all that was to be had in the obscure cross-roads academy, determined to enter college. He calculated that he had saved about half enough money to get through college, provided he could begin, as he hoped, with the Junior year. He got a life insurance policy, and assigned it to a gentleman as security for a loan, to make up the amount he lacked. In the fall of 1854 he entered the Junior class of Williams College, Massachusetts. When he wrote around to Yale, Brown, and Williams, making inquiries, President Hopkins alone seemed to take a personal interest in him by adding: "If you come here we shall be glad to do what we can for you." To a friend he writes at that date: "Other things being so near equal, this sentence, which seems to be a kind of friendly grasp of the hand, has settled the question for me. I shall start for Williams next week." "Strongly religious in his early bent," says the *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican*, "it was natural that he gravitated to the home of American missions. His old mates recall him as a big young man, quite German in appearance,—so strong is good Saxon blood, after centuries of exile from the Saxon land,—blonde and bearded, strong-limbed, serious, but sociable, and with the Western easy-going manners, ready wit, and broad sympathy going out toward all his fellows. The boys called him 'Old Gar,' so readily did he assume the patriarchate of the college, in the brief two years that he was there. He boarded in club, and did not smoke or drink. He was a contributor to the *Williams Quarterly*, and on a visit to this city to see about the printing of the college paper first made the acquaintance of the late Samuel

Bowles. Among his classmates were Stephen W. Bowles, now a well-known physician in this city; Henry E. Knox, the New York lawyer; and James Gilfillan, of Belchertown, now Treasurer of the United States. Dr. Hopkins and the Faculty readily recognized in Garfield a man of unusual stuff, and early established that good understanding which usually exists between teachers and responsive pupils. Dr. Hopkins unquestionably moulded the plastic man in him—a grand product of the teacher's power. There is one other teacher to whom he owed much before he came to Williams,—Miss Booth, a teacher in the academy in Ohio, a rare woman for her influence upon the youth who fell under her sway. It was at Williams College that he acquired the power of thinking and speaking on his feet, which makes him to-day one of the most effective orators in the country, either before the people or in a parliamentary body. He infused new life into the public debating societies at Williams, and has often expressed his indebtedness to them."

Young Garfield graduated in 1856 with the metaphysical honors of his class. Before he went to college he had connected himself with the Disciples, a sect having a numerous membership in Eastern and Southern Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky, where its founder, Alexander Campbell, had traveled and preached. The principal peculiarities of the denomination are their refusal to formulate their beliefs into a creed, the independence of each congregation, the hospitality and fraternal feeling of the members, and the lack of a regular ministry.

Just at this point a remarkable coincidence requires attention. North Pownal, Bennington County, Vermont, formerly known as Whipple's Corners, is situated in the southwestern corner of the State, and by the usually traveled road is an hour's ride from New York, through the corner of Vermont, by way of North Pownal, into the State of Massachusetts. In 1851, Chester A. Arthur, fresh from Union College, came to North Pownal, and for one summer taught the village school. About two years later, James A. Garfield, then a young student at Williams College, several miles distant, in order to obtain the

necessary means to defray his expenses while pursuing his studies, came also to North Pownal, and established a writing-school in the same room formerly occupied by Mr. Arthur, and taught classes in penmanship during the long winter evenings. Thus, from a common starting-point in early life, after a lapse of more than a quarter of a century, after years of manly toil, these distinguished men are, by the action of the Chicago Convention, brought into a close relationship before the nation and before the civilized world.

When Garfield returned to Ohio it was natural he should gravitate to the struggling little college of the sect with which he had connected himself, at Hiram, Portage County, near his boyhood's home. He became Professor of Latin and Greek, and threw himself with the energy and industry which are leading traits of his character into the work of building up the institution. Before he had been two years in his professorship he was appointed President of the college. Hiram is a lonesome country village, three miles from a railroad, built upon a high hill, overlooking twenty miles of cheese-making country to the southward. It contains fifty or sixty houses, clustered around the green, in the centre of which stands the homely red brick college structure. Plain living and high thinking were the order of things at Hiram College in those days. The teachers were poor, the pupils were poor, and the institution was poor, but there was a great deal of hard, faithful study done, and many ambitious plans formed. The young President taught, lectured, and preached, and all the time studied as diligently as any acolyte in the temple of knowledge. He frequently spoke on Sundays in the churches of the towns of the vicinity to create an interest in the college. Among the Disciples any one can preach who has a mind to, no ordination being required. From these Sunday discourses came the story that Garfield at one time was a minister. He never considered himself such, and never had any intention of finding a career in the pulpit. His ambition, if he had any outside of the school, lay in the direction of law and politics.

In 1857, while Professor of Latin and Greek at the Eclectic Institute, Mr. Garfield was married to Miss Lucretia Rudolph, the daughter of a farmer living near Hiram, whose acquaintance he had made while studying at the academy, where she was a pupil. The marriage was one purely of love, and much of the husband's prosperity in life has been due to the quiet influence of the wife. He purchased a little cottage, fronting on the college campus, and they began their wedded life poor and in debt, but with brave hearts. Mrs. Garfield is a quiet, thoughtful, and refined woman, fond of reading and study, and of a warm heart.

Two years after his marriage the political life began. His sermons had attracted attention to him, and in 1859 he was brought forward by the anti-slavery people of Portage and Summit counties as their candidate for State Senator. He was elected by a large majority, and, young as he was, he at once took high rank in the Ohio Legislature as a man unusually well informed on the subjects of legislation, and effective and powerful in debate. He seemed always prepared to speak, and always spoke fluently and well. When the secession of the Southern States began, Mr. Garfield's course was manly and outspoken, and he was among the foremost to maintain the right of the National Government to coerce seceded States.

Under his leadership a bill was passed declaring any resident of the State who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. When the first regiments of Ohio troops were raised, the State was wholly unprepared to equip them, and Mr. Garfield was dispatched to Illinois to procure arms. He succeeded in procuring five thousand muskets, which were immediately shipped to Columbus. On his return, Mr. Garfield was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 42d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. Soon after the organization of the regiment, he was, without his own solicitation, made its Colonel.

In December, 1861, his regiment was ordered to Kentucky, where he reported to General Buell, and was assigned to the

command of the 18th Brigade, with orders to drive the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall out of the Sandy Valley, in Eastern Kentucky. As Humphrey Marshall threatened the flank of General Buell's forces, it was necessary that he should be dislodged before a movement could successfully be made by the main army upon the rebels' position at Bowling Green. A citizen soldier, who had never been in battle, was thus placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the duty of leading them against an officer who had led the famous charge of the Kentucky Volunteers at Buena Vista. Marshall had under his command nearly four thousand men, stationed at Paintville, sixty miles up the Sandy Valley. He was expected to advance to Lexington, and establish the authority of the provisional government at the State Capital. Colonel Garfield took command of his brigade at the mouth of the Big Sandy, and moved with it directly up the valley. Marshall heard of the advance and fell back to Prestonburg, leaving a small force of cavalry near his old position to act as an outpost and to protect his trains. This cavalry fled before the advance of Colonel Garfield's forces. He pushed the pursuit with his cavalry till Marshall's infantry outposts were reached, and then, drawing back, he encamped his whole force at Paintville. On the morning of the 9th of January Garfield advanced with twenty-four hundred men, leaving about one thousand waiting for supplies at Paintville. Before night-fall he had driven in the enemy's pickets. The men slept on their arms under a soaking rain, and by 4 o'clock in the morning were again in motion. Marshall's force occupied the heights of Middle Creek, two miles west of Prestonburg. Garfield advanced cautiously, and after some hours came suddenly in front of Marshall's position between the forks of the creek. Two columns were moved forward, one on either side of the creek, and the rebels immediately opened upon them with musketry and artillery. Garfield reinforced both his columns, but the action soon developed itself mainly on the left, where Marshall concentrated his whole force. Garfield's reserve was

under fire from the enemy's artillery. He was entirely without artillery to reply, but from behind the trees and rocks the men kept up a brisk fusilade. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon reinforcements from Paintville arrived. Unwonted enthusiasm was aroused, and the approaching column was received with prolonged cheering. Garfield promptly formed his whole reserve for attacking the enemy's right and carrying his guns. Without awaiting the result, Marshall hastily abandoned his position, fired his camp equipage, and begun a retreat, which was not ended till he reached Abuydon, Virginia. Now occurred another trial of Garfield's energy. His troops were almost out of rations, in a rough mountainous country incapable of furnishing supplies. Excessive rains had swollen the Sandy to such a height that steamboat men declared that it was impossible to ascend the river with supplies. Colonel Garfield went down the river in a skiff to its mouth, and ordered the "Sandy Valley," a small steamer which had been in the quarter-master's service, to take a load of supplies and start up. The captain declared it impossible, but Colonel Garfield ordered the crew on board. He stationed a competent army officer on board to see that the captain did his duty, and himself took the wheel. The little vessel trembled in every fibre as she breasted the raging flood, which swept among the tree-tops along the banks. The perilous trip occupied two days and nights, during which time Colonel Garfield was only eight hours absent from the wheel. The men in camp greeted with tumultuous cheering the arrival of the boat with their gallant commander as pilot. At the pass across the mountain, known as Pound Gap, Humphrey Marshall kept up a post of observation, held by a force of five hundred men. On the 14th day of March Garfield started with five hundred infantry and two hundred cavalry to dislodge this detachment. On the evening of the second day's march he reached the foot of the mountain, two miles north of the gap. Next morning he sent the cavalry along the main road leading to the enemy's position, while he led the infantry by an unfrequented route up the side of the mountain. While the enemy

watched the cavalry, Garfield led the infantry undiscovered to the very border of their camp. The enemy were taken by surprise, and a few volleys dispersed them. They retreated in confusion down the eastern slope of the mountain, pursued for several miles into Virginia by the cavalry. The troops rested for the night in the comfortable huts which the enemy had built, and the next morning burned them down, together with everything left by the enemy which they could not carry away. These operations, though on a small scale compared with the magnificent movements of a later period in the war, yet had a very considerable importance. They were the first of a brilliant series of successes which reassured the despondent in the spring of 1862. They displayed a military capacity in the civilian Colonel, and a bravery in the raw recruits, which argued well for the success of the volunteer army. Colonel Garfield received high praise from General Buell and the War Department. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, his commission bearing the date of the battle of Middle Creek. Six days after the capture of Pound Gap, General Garfield transferred the larger part of his command to Louisville, but as the Army of the Ohio was already beyond Nashville on its march to aid Grant at Pittsburg Landing, he made haste to join General Buell, who placed him in command of the 20th Brigade. He reached the field of Pittsburg Landing at 1 o'clock of the second day of the battle, and bore a part in its closing scenes. His brigade bore its full share in the tedious siege before Corinth, and was among the foremost to enter the abandoned town after its evacuation by the enemy. He soon after marched eastward with his brigade, and built all the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Corinth and Decatur, and took post at Huntsville, Alabama. General Garfield was soon after put at the head of the court-martial for the trial of General Turchin. He manifested a capacity for such work which led to his subsequent detail for similar service. About the first of August, his health having been seriously impaired, he went home on sick-leave. As soon as he recovered, he was ordered to

report in person at Washington. He was made a member of the court-martial for the trial of Fitz-John Porter. Most of the autumn was occupied with the duties of this detail. In January, 1863, General Garfield was appointed chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland, which was commanded by General Rosecrans. He became the intimate friend and confidential adviser of his chief, and bore a prominent part in all the military operations in Middle Tennessee during the spring and summer of 1863. The final military service of General Garfield was in the battle of Chickamauga. Every order issued that day with one exception was written by him. He wrote the orders on the suggestion of his own judgment, afterward submitting them to General Rosecrans for approval or change. The only order not written by him was that fatal one to General Wood, which lost the battle. The words did not correctly convey the meaning of the commanding general. General Wood, the division commander, so interpreted them as to destroy the right wing. The services of General Garfield were appropriately recognized by the War Department in his promotion to the rank of Major-General of volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Chickamauga."

The following reminiscence, related by a citizen of Audenried, Pa., is interesting in this connection:—

"Garashee, Rosecran's chief of staff, was killed the first day of the fight at Murfreesboro'. A solid shot left his body headless. 'Old Rosey,' as he was familiarly and affectionately called by the boys, who was at Garashee's side when the fatal shot took effect, glanced at his faithful officer's corpse, and, exclaiming, 'Poor fellow!' called out, 'Scatter! gentlemen, scatter!' The order was obeyed by staff and orderlies with more than alacrity, as the enemy had us in blank range of a well-manned battery, the shot flying thick and fast, without any apparent respect of persons. A few days after, I do not remember how many, but it was after we had got into quarters in the town of Murfreesboro', Garfield joined us to take the dead man Garashee's place as chief of staff. We boys thought he was a perfect success,

and, as an illustration of his kindness of heart, a virtue not often practiced by army officers in the field towards subordinates at least, give you this little story: One night, very late, the boys being rolled in their blankets on the hall floor asleep, and I at my post, sitting on a chair at the commanding general's door, awaiting orders to be taken to their destination by my then sleeping comrades,—the light but a tallow candle stuck in a sardine box,—I, with chair tilted against the wall, had fallen asleep, too, when General Garfield, the new chief of staff, emerged from the head-quarter room quickly. Not noticing my extended limbs, he tripped over them and dropped to hands and knees on the floor. As he was no light weight even then, the fall was not easy. Affrighted, I jumped to my feet, stood at attention, and, as the General arose, saluted, expecting nothing else than to be cuffed and probably kicked, too, from one end of the hall to the other. But to my astonishment he quietly and kindly said: 'Excuse me, Sergeant.' I not only excused him, but, with all our little command, to whom the incident was told, revered him."

The subjoined estimate of General Garfield's character formed in 1868 by Whitelaw Reid, and published in his "Ohio in the War," is here in point:—

"General Garfield's military career was not of a nature to subject him to trials on a large scale. He approved himself a good independent commander in the small operations in the Sandy Valley. His campaign there opened our series of successes in the West; and, though fought against superior forces, began with us the habit of victory. After that he was only a subordinate. But he always enjoyed the confidence of his immediate superiors, and of the department. As a chief of staff he was unrivaled. There, as elsewhere, he was ready to accept the gravest responsibilities in following his convictions. The bent of his mind was aggressive; his judgment of purely military matters was good; his papers on the Tullahoma campaign will stand a monument of his courage and his far-reaching soldierly sagacity, and his conduct at Chickamauga will never be forgotten by a nation of brave men.

"In political life he is bold, manly, and outspoken. He seems to care far more for the abstract justice of propositions than for any prejudices his constituents may happen to entertain regarding them; and he has on several occasions been willing to espouse very unpopular measures and act with very small minorities. He once recorded his vote, solitary and alone, against that of every voting member of the House, on a call of the yeas and nays. But he is not factious; and, without ever surrendering his independence of judgment, he is still reckoned among the most trusty of the Radical majority.

"Personally, he is generous, warm-hearted, and genial. No man keeps up more cordial relations with his political antagonists,—a trait of character in which he is the exact opposite of his intimate friend, General Schenck,—and no man has warmer or more numerous personal attachments. He retains the studious habits of his early life, and probably makes more exhaustive examination of subjects before the House than almost any other of its leading members. In comprehensive and critical scholarship no man of his age now in public life in the country can be compared with him; and, beyond Senator Sumner, he is probably without superiors. While in the army he used to carry the pocket editions of the Greek and Latin classics, for leisure reading, as other men would the latest novels."

The Congressional district in which Garfield lived was the one long made famous by Joshua R. Giddings. The old anti-slavery champion grew careless of the art of politics toward the end of his career and came to look upon a nomination and re-election as a matter of course. His over-confidence was taken advantage of in 1858 by an ambitious lawyer named Hutchins to carry a convention against him. The friends of Giddings never forgave Hutchins and cast about for a means of defeating him. The old man himself was comfortably quartered in his Consulate at Montreal and did not care to make a fight to get back to Congress. So his supporters made use of the popularity of General Garfield and nominated him while he was in the field without asking his consent. That was in 1862. When he heard of the

nomination, Garfield reflected that it would be fifteen months before the Congress would meet to which he would be elected, and believing, as did every one else, that the war could not possibly last a year longer, concluded to accept. He has often been heard to express regret that he did not help fight the war through, and say that he never would have left the army to go to Congress had he foreseen that the struggle would continue beyond the year 1863. He continued his military service up to the time Congress met.

General Garfield's speech when he was nominated for the Senate is recalled as a timely document now. Speaking of his public life, he said: "Let me venture to point a single instance in regard to that work. During the twenty years that I have been in public (almost eighteen of it in the Congress of the United States) I have tried to do one thing. Whether I was mistaken or otherwise, it has been the plan of my life to follow my conviction, at whatever personal cost to myself. I have represented for many years a district in Congress whose approbation I greatly desired; but though it may seem perhaps a little more egotistical to say it, I yet desired still more the approbation of one person, and his name was Garfield. He is the only man that I am compelled to sleep with, and eat with, and live with, and die with, and if I could not have his approbation, I should have bad companionship. And in this larger constituency which has called me to represent them now, I can only do what is true to myself, applying the same rule; and if I should be so unfortunate as to lose the confidence of this larger constituency, I must do what every other fair-minded man has to do,—carry his political life in his hands and take the consequences. But I must follow what seems to me to be the only safe rule of my life, and with that view of the case, and with that much personal reference, I leave that subject."

On entering Congress, in December, 1863, General Garfield was placed upon the Committee on Military Affairs with Schenck and Farnsworth, who were also fresh from the field. He took an active part in the debates in the House and won a recognition

which few new members succeed in gaining. He was not popular among his fellow-members during his first term. They thought him something of a pedant, because he sometimes showed his scholarship in his speeches, and they were jealous of his prominence. His solid attainments and amiable social qualities enabled him to overcome this prejudice during his second term, and he became on terms of close friendship with the best men in both Houses. His committee service during his second term was on the Ways and Means, which was quite to his taste, for it gave him an opportunity to prosecute the studies in finance and political economy which he had always felt a fondness for. He was a hard worker and a great reader in those days, going home with his arms full of books from the Congressional Library and sitting up late nights to read them. It was then that he laid the foundations of the convictions on the subject of national finance which he has since held to firmly amid all the storms of political agitation. He was renominated in 1864, without opposition, but in 1866 Mr. Hutchins, whom he had supplanted, made an effort to defeat him. Hutchins canvassed the district thoroughly, but the convention nominated Garfield by acclamation. He has had no opposition since in his own party. In 1872 the Liberals and Democrats united to beat him, but his majority was larger than ever. In 1874 the Greenbackers and Democrats combined and put up a popular soldier against him, but they made no impression on the result. The Ashtabula district, as it is generally called, is the most faithful to its representatives of any in the North. It has had but four members in half a century.

In the Fortieth Congress General Garfield was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In the Forty-first he was given the Chairmanship of Banking and Currency, which he liked much better, because it was in the line of his financial studies. His next promotion was to the Chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, which he held until the Democrats came into power in the House in 1875. His chief work on that committee was a steady and judicious reduction of the expenses

of the Government. In all the political struggles in Congress he has borne a leading part, his clear, vigorous, and moderate style of argument making him one of the most effective debaters in either House.

When James G. Blaine went to the Senate, in 1877, the mantle of Republican leadership in the House was by common consent placed upon Garfield, and he has worn it ever since. In January last General Garfield was elected to the Senate to the seat which will be vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus, an honor never given to any man of any party in the State of Ohio. Since his election he has been the recipient of many complimentary manifestations in Washington and in Ohio.

The statement has been recently made in certain quarters that General Garfield's record on the tariff question is open to objection. This statement, however, is satisfactorily answered by the following letter written by him, at the time of nomination, to a member of the Ohio Senate:—

“WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1879.

“DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 12th inst., inclosing a slip from the *Columbus Dispatch*, is received. The writer of that article is either stupidly ignorant or a willful falsifier. I have voted for every Republican tariff bill which has passed the House since I have been a member of it. I have made at least four elaborate speeches on the tariff since I have been in Congress, besides numerous short speeches in debates. My first full speech on the subject was in 1866, the second in 1870, and the third and fourth in 1878. I have been recognized for several years past as the leader of the Republican party on this subject, and every Republican member of the House knows my position, and, as I believe, approves it. In 1868 I made a speech in favor of the resumption of specie payments, in which I discussed elaborately the doctrines of money, and the obligation of the nation to pay its debt. The Secretary of the Treasury sent some copies

of that speech to our Ministers in London, believing that it would strengthen our credit abroad. John Bright received a copy, and was so pleased with it that he had me elected an honorary member of the 'Cobden Club.' I had never before heard of this club, and up to that time Charles Sumner was the only member of Congress who had ever been thus complimented. Some years after that, I learned that the Cobden Club believed in free trade, as nearly all Englishmen do, but, of course, I was in no way responsible for the belief. This matter had been repeatedly explained in the iron districts, and it is fully understood by our leading iron men. I represent one of the heaviest iron districts in Ohio; and in Mahoning County, where the largest mills and furnaces are situated, I ran ahead of the State and county ticket last year, and I have the support of almost every intelligent manufacturer of the district. I write this freely, that you may understand how entirely without foundation the article is in the *Dispatch*. Very truly, yours,

"J. A. GARFIELD."

Mr. E. V. Smalley, in his admirable sketch of General Garfield for the *Times*' "White House Gallery," says:—

"As a leader in the House, Garfield is more cautious and less dashing than Blaine, and his judicial turn of mind makes him too prone to look for two sides of a question for him to be an efficient partisan. When the issue fairly touches his convictions, however, he becomes thoroughly aroused and strikes tremendous blows. Blaine's tactics were to continually harass the enemy by sharp-shooting surprises and picket-firing. Garfield waits for an opportunity to deliver a pitched battle, and his generalship is shown to best advantage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party thinks itself strongest. Then his solid shots of argument are exceedingly effective. On the stump Garfield is one of the very best orators in the Republican party. He has a good voice, an air of evident sincerity, great clearness and vigor of statement, and a way of knitting his arguments together so as to make a speech deepen its impression on the mind of the hearer until the climax is reached.

“Of his industry and studious habits a great deal might be said, but a single illustration will have to suffice here. Once during the busiest part of a very busy session at Washington I found him in his library, behind a big barricade of books. This was no unusual sight, but when I glanced at the volumes, I saw that they were all different editions of Horace, or books relating to that poet. ‘I find I am over-worked and need recreation,’ said the General. ‘Now, my theory is that the best way to rest the mind is not to let it be idle, but to put it at something quite outside of the ordinary line of its employment. So I am resting by learning all the Congressional Library can show about Horace and the various editions and translations of his poems.’”

General Garfield is the possessor of two homes, and his family migrates twice a year. Some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in hotels and boarding-houses, he bought a lot of ground on the corner of 13th and I streets, in Washington, and with money borrowed of a friend built a plain, substantial three-story house. A wing was extended afterward to make room for the fast-growing library. The money was repaid in time, and was probably saved in great part from what would otherwise have gone to landlords. The children grew up in pleasant home surroundings and the house became a centre of much simple and cordial hospitality. Five or six years ago the little cottage at Hiram was sold, and for a time the only residence the Garfields had in his district was a summer house he built on Little Mountain, a bold elevation in Lake County, which commanded a view of thirty miles of rich farming country stretched along the shore of Lake Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Mentor, in the same county, lying on both sides of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Here his family spend all the time when he is free from his duties in Washington. The farm-house is a low, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half building, but its limited accomodations have been supplemented by numerous out-buildings, one of which General Garfield uses for office and library purposes. The farm contains about one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land in a high

state of cultivation, and the Congressman finds a recreation, of which he never tires, in directing the field work and making improvements in the buildings, fences, and orchards. Cleveland is only twenty-five miles away; there is a post-office and a railway station within half a mile, and the pretty country town of Painesville is but five miles distant. One of the pleasures of summer life on the Garfield farm is a drive of two miles through the woods to the lake shore and a bath in the breakers.

General Garfield has five children living, and has lost two, who died in infancy. The two older boys, Harry and James, are now at school in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-cheeked girl of about twelve. The two younger boys are named Irwin and Abram. The General's mother is still living and has long been a member of his family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day, and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal in criticism than of praise.

General Garfield's district lies in the extreme northeastern corner of Ohio, and now embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Geauga, Lake, and Mahoning. His old home, county of Portage, was detached from it a year ago. With the exception of the coal and iron regions in the extreme southern part, the district is purely a rural one, and is inhabited by a population of pure New England ancestry. It is claimed that there is less illiteracy in proportion to the population than in any other district in the United States.

In person, General Garfield is six feet high, broad-shouldered, and strongly built. He has an unusually large head, that seems to be three-fourths forehead, light-brown hair and beard, large, light-blue eyes, a prominent nose, and full cheeks. He dresses plainly, is fond of broad-brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, eats heartily, cares nothing for luxurious living, is thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that of brain work, and is devoted to his wife and children and very fond of his country home. Among men he is genial, approachable, companionable, and a remarkably entertaining talker.

The new house at Mentor, referred to above, was built almost entirely from Mrs. Garfield's plans. A sketch was drawn by an architect, and Mrs. Garfield filled it out, her husband marking in various directions with bold strokes of the pen. When the ideas of the wife had been put on paper, General Garfield wrote the following underneath as a gentle hint to the builders:—

“These plans must stand as above, unless otherwise ordered hereafter. If any part of them is impracticable, inform me soon and suggest change.

“J. A. GARFIELD.

“WASHINGTON, March 6, 1880.”

The Garfield farm-house cannot be called grand in any sense of the word, but will be a pleasant, very convenient country house. It is of the Gothic style of architecture, mingled, however, with other styles, so as to form what the contractor terms a “mixture.” A roomy porch extends along the front and part of the side toward Cleveland, affording opportunities for enjoyment in the fresh air, and out of the way of the heat of the sun. Lattice-work has been arranged in front for trailing vines. Sixty feet front by fifty deep is the size, and the structure is two stories and one-half high. The apartments are all roomy for a country house, and the wide hallway attracts attention the first thing on entering.

General Garfield has marked that section of the plan where the pantry is located, “Plenty of shelves and drawers,” and in the rear part of the second floor is written: “Snuggery for General.” The last-mentioned room is rather small, measuring only thirteen and a half by fourteen feet. It is to be fitted up with book-shelves, but Garfield will still continue to use as his library the detached building erected a year or two since in the yard, northeast of the house. Two of the best of the apartments in the eastern and front part of the edifice are being especially fitted up for the occupancy of Mrs. Garfield, the mother of the General. The front room has a large, old-

fashioned fireplace, and the pains being taken to make everything comfortable here plainly show the tender feelings that General Garfield bears towards her who gave him birth.

Dr. Robison noticed a correspondent admiring this room, and said: "The General thinks everything of his mother. You know he chopped a hundred cords of wood once for twenty-five dollars, and took the money home to her."

There are very few of the timbers of the old house over which the new has been constructed visible at this time, and Dr. Robison thinks there will be none in sight when the carpets are put down. The cost of the structure will be when finished but between \$3500 and \$4000, which will be remarkably slight when the expense of securing such workmen as were wanted, so far away from any city, is considered. The work has been hurried forward with rapidity, particularly within the last few weeks, as it was intended to get it as nearly finished as possible before General Garfield's return home from the present session of Congress.

General Garfield's property may amount to \$20,000. It consists exclusively of his farm in Ohio and his house in Washington, and every dollar of it has been earned by his own exertions. He has saved a little every year from his salary, and this, with an occasional legal fee, has made up the bulk of his estate.

THE NOMINATION.

The nomination of General Garfield for the Presidency is one of the few instances in the political history of the country in which that high office has sought the man, instead of the man seeking the office. He was not a candidate for the nomination. When his name first came to be mentioned in connection with the office, the *Cleveland Herald* published, on February 28th, the following authoritative announcement of his position:—

"We are authorized to say that all statements made, either in the press or by private persons, that General Garfield has changed his views in regard to the canvass of Secretary Sherman for the Presidency, are absolutely without foundation. General Garfield is not, and will not be, a candidate for President, and stands

squarely and flatly upon his letter recommending the Republicans of Ohio to give their united vote in favor of John Sherman for President. He believes that Mr. Sherman is the choice of a large majority of the party in this State, and that the highest political wisdom and the best interests of the Republicans will be advanced by sending a unanimous delegation from Ohio in his favor. We do not make this statement because we needed any assurance that General Garfield was the firm and devoted friend of Mr. Sherman, or that he had changed his views of the propriety and fitness of Mr. Sherman's nomination. But as so many statements have been made and telegraphic specials printed calculated to mislead the public, we desire to put the whole question at rest by an authoritative statement."

As is well known, General Garfield nominated Mr. Sherman for the Presidency in the Chicago Convention. In doing so he spoke as follows: He said that he was always touched by a sentiment in honor of a great and noble man. He had seen the sea in its fury of storm. It was a grand sight, but he remembered that after all it is the calm level of the sea from which all heights and depths are measured. He counseled them to calm and quiet consideration in the hour of determining their duties here. [Applause.]

After an elegant review of the history and successes of the Republican party, Mr. Garfield went on to say:—

"The Republican party has finished its twenty-five years of glory and success, and is here to-night to ask you to launch it on another lustrum of glory and victory. How shall you do it? Not by assailing any Republican. [Cheers.] The battle this year is our Thermopylae. We stand on the narrow isthmus, and the little Spartan band must meet all the Greeks whom Xerxes can bring against them, and then the stars in their courses will fight for us. [Applause.] To win the victory we want the vote of every Grant Republican, and of every Blaine man, and of every anti-Blaine man. We are here to take calm counsel together, and to inquire what we shall do. We want a man whose life and opinions embody all the achievements of which I have spoken. I am happy to present to you, and to name for your consideration,

a man who was the comrade, the associate, and the friend of nearly all these persons whose faces look down upon us in this building to-night; a man who began his career in the politics of this country twenty-five years ago; whose first service was done in the days of peril on the plains of Kansas, when the first red drop of that blood-shower began to fall which increased into the deluge of gore in the Rebellion. He stood by young Kansas then, and returned to his seat in the National Legislature. Through all the subsequent years his pathway has been marked by the labors which he has performed in every department of legislation. If you ask me for his monument, I point you to twenty-five years of the national statutes. There is not one great, one beneficent statute on your books within that time that has been placed there without his intelligent and powerful aid. He was one of the men who formulated the laws that raised our great armies and navies, and carried us through the war. His hand was in the workmanship of the statutes which brought back the unity and married calm of these States. His hand was in all that great legislation which created the great war currency that carried us through and in the still greater work that redeemed the promise of the Government and made it good. [Applause.]

“At last he passed from the halls of legislation into a high executive office, and there he displayed that experience, intelligence, firmness, and power of equipoise which, through a stormy period of two and a half years, with half the public press howling and crying, “Crucify him!” carried him through unswerved by a single hair from the line of duty. He has improved the resources of the Government and the great business interests of the country, and has carried us through in the execution of that law without a jar, in spite of the false prophets and Cassandras of half the continent. [Applause.]

“He has shown himself able to meet in the calmness of statesmanship all the great emergencies of government. For twenty-five years he has trod that perilous height of public duty, and against all the shafts of malice he has borne his crest unharmed, and the blaze of that fierce light which has been upon him has found no flaw in his honor, no stain on his shield. I do not present him

as a better Republican or a better man than thousands of others whom we honor and revere, but I present him for your deliberate consideration. I nominate John Sherman, of Ohio."

In the Convention, after thirty-three ballots, it became evident beyond a doubt that neither Blaine, the great statesman, nor Grant, the eminent military chieftain, could be made the nominee for the Presidency. In the thirty-fourth ballot, one of the Grant men, the supporters of Washburne, with six of the Blaine men and one of the supporters of Sherman, went over in a body to James A. Garfield. The solitary Pennsylvanian, who had kept Garfield's name before the Convention, suddenly found himself reinforced by 16 votes from one State. The audience thought they had heard the keynote which was to be followed by a harmony of sounds, and they cheered lustily. The roll-call disclosed no other change, but when the total vote was announced it was discovered that the Grant vote had risen to 312.

As soon as the announcement had been made, Gen. Garfield was on his feet. "I rise to a question of order" said he. "I question the correctness of the announcement of the vote. Votes for me are said to have been cast. My name is not before the Convention, and no delegate has a right to vote for me without my consent."

"That is not a question of order," replied the Chairman, who at once ordered another ballot.

The thirty-fifth ballot showed that the union of the divided opposition upon Garfield was only a question of time. The Senator-elect had come to the Convention, as the friend of Miles Standish had sought the Puritan maiden, to plead the cause of another, and the Convention, like that maiden, had taken counsel with its heart, and had chosen the agent in preference to the man whom he represented, and of whom he had drawn a purely ideal portrait. The roll-call found no change in the vote until the State of Indiana was reached. That State deserted Sherman and Washburne, left Blaine with only 2 votes and Grant with only 1, and cast 27 at the feet of Garfield. In Maryland the friends of Grant stood by their colors, but four Sherman men took refuge under the new banner. With them

went a lonely Washburne voter in Mississippi, and one of the original Sherman men of North Carolina. Garfield's vote had risen to 50, Washburne could rally only 23, Sherman only 99, and Blaine had fallen, in one ballot, from 275 to 257. But the Grant vote was larger than ever before. The addition of 1 vote in Minnesota had lifted it to 313. The vote, in detail, was as follows :—

THIRTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

STATES	NO. OF VOTES.	GRANT.	BLAINE	SHERMAN.	EDMUNDS.	WINDOM.	WASHBURN.	GARFIELD.
Alabama.....	20	16	4					
Arkansas.....	12	12						
California.....	12		12					
Colorado.....	6	6						
Connecticut.....	12		3				9	
Delaware.....	6		6					
Florida.....	8	8						
Georgia.....	22	8	9	5				
Illinois.....	42	24	10				8	
Indiana.....	30	1	2					27
Iowa.....	22		22					
Kansas.....	10	4	6					
Kentucky.....	24	20	1	3				
Louisiana.....	16	8	4	1				
Maine.....	14		14					
Maryland.....	16	7	3	2				4
Massachusetts.....	26	4		21			1	
Michigan.....	22	1	21					
Minnesota.....	10	1	6			3		
Mississippi.....	16	8	4	3			1	1
Missouri.....	30	29					1	
Nebraska.....	6		6					
Nevada.....	6		6					
New Hampshire.....	10		10					
New Jersey.....	18		14	2			2	
New York.....	70	50	18	2				
North Carolina.....	20	6		13				1
Ohio.....	44		9	34	1			
Oregon.....	6		6					
Pennsylvania.....	58	36	20	1			1	1
Rhode Island.....	8		8					
South Carolina.....	14	11	1	2				
Tennessee.....	24	17	4	3				
Texas.....	16	13	1	1			1	
Vermont.....	10				10			
Virginia.....	22	16	3	3				
West Virginia.....	10	1	8	1				
Wisconsin.....	20	2	2					16
Arizona.....	2		2					
Dakota.....	2	1	1					
District of Columbia.....	2	1	1					
Idaho.....	2		2					
Montana.....	2		2					
New Mexico.....	2		2					
Utah.....	2	1	1					
Washington Territory.....	2		2					
Wyoming.....	2	1	1					
Grand Total.....	755	313	257	99	11	3	23	50

The announcement of this total filled the friends of Grant with hope and raised a cheer which rang through the hall with the shouts which greeted the revelation of the new candidate's strength. The last act of this political drama was to come.

The cheer for Grant, though loud and long continued, was no match for the shout which went up for the coming man from Ohio. "No candidate has a majority," cried the loud-voiced clerk, and the President of the Convention announced the thirty-sixth ballot. Instantly there was a hush all over the vast building. Instinctively it was known, perhaps felt would be a better word, that something conclusive was about to be done. The Wisconsin break for Garfield had warned many of what was to come, and the chairmen of many of the delegations, in a hurry to be on the winning side, clustered earnestly about the men from Ohio and eagerly inquired what the outcome was to be. But to all their inquiries Ohio had only one response to make. Her representatives were not yet ready to break from Sherman. Then, with something of a flourish, knowing that important action was about to be taken, the clerk called the State of Alabama, and ever-faithful Alabama, through her gallant representative, George Turner, replied, as usual: "Alabama casts 16 votes for Grant, and 4 for Blaine." "Arkansas," called the clerk, and ex-Senator Dorsey answered as he had done on the thirty-five ballots already taken: "Arkansas casts her 12 votes for U. S. Grant." Then California was called, and there was a general stretching of necks to catch the response. Will the Blaine people break? was now the question. No, not yet. The men of California stood firm, and for the thirty-sixth time their chairman cast the 12 votes of the State for James G. Blaine. Colorado also continued in the old way, and cast her 6 votes for Grant. Then there was a general sigh of relief, for it seemed as though the Wisconsin break on the former ballot had only been a temporary flurry. Those who for the moment thought in this way almost instantly had good reason to change their minds. "Connecticut," cried the clerk, and Connecticut answered: "One vote for Grant, and 11

for James A. Garfield." Delaware and Florida voted as usual. Then Georgia gave one more to the Garfield column. Illinois followed with 7 for Garfield, and then the stampede came. "Iowa," called the clerk, and clearly through the increasing buzz of excitement came the response: "Iowa has given her 22 votes for James A. Garfield." This was the turning-point of the day, and the signal for all the Blaine men to transfer their strength to the candidate from Ohio. If Iowa broke after remaining faithful through so long a fight, it would be small blame to others to leave the Senator from Maine. So argued every politician on the floor, and consternation came upon those who had stood by the banner of Grant. Only Conkling remained cool and unmoved. All the lesser leaders of the Grant forces clustered about him for advice and encouragement. For a time he succeeded in checking the panic by calmly assuring all those around him that the Blaine break would be Grant's gain, and that no nomination would be made in the ballot in progress. But still, and even while the Grant captain was calling upon his little army to stand firm, the tide in favor of Garfield continued to sweep on. Kansas gave him 6 votes, Kentucky 3, and Louisiana 8. It was evident that the union of the opposition was complete, and then slowly came the call of the State of Maine, and Eugene Hale, white of face, but in a clear, sharp, penetrating voice, replied: "Maine casts her 14 votes for James A. Garfield." This was practically the end of the long and eventful struggle. Blaine was out of the race, and in effect Sherman's withdrawal quickly followed. Maryland gave 10 votes to swell the ever-increasing ocean of the Garfield men. Mr. Creswell, to the last true to Grant, questioned the accuracy of the vote, and under the rule the roll was called and the men of Maryland placed squarely upon the record. Answering as their names were called, it was found that the announcement of the chairman was correct, and then the clerk called "Massachusetts." Slowly but distinctly the response came: "Massachusetts casts 4 votes for Grant, and 22 for Garfield."

From this point on there was no further doubt as to the result. It was plain that the new man from Ohio was to be the nominee. Michigan followed Massachusetts with 21 votes for him, and all the opposition votes from Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, and New Jersey fell into line. The New York bolters joined in swelling the tide. Fifteen votes from North Carolina were cast in the same direction. Ohio was called, and, without hesitation, Mr. Butterworth, the chairman, replied: "Ohio casts 43 votes for James A. Garfield." For the first time since the commencement of the great struggle the Buckeye State was united, and by this unity practically ended the contest. The roll-call went on, all the opposition votes going to the Ohio favorite. At last Wisconsin was reached, and, singularly enough, the vote of that State, the first of any consequence to break for him, made him the Presidential candidate of the Republican party. After the call of Wisconsin it was determined beyond question that he had votes sufficient to nominate him. The scene which followed was almost beyond description. For the fourth time since the commencement of its six-days' session the delegates and others on the floor of the Convention hall seemed to lose all control of themselves. Many of them cheered like madmen. Others stood upon their seats and waved their hats high above them. All the banners of all the States were clustered about that of Ohio. "Hurrah for Garfield!" was cried by a thousand throats. The galleries took up the shout, and later on the ten thousand people in the hall, led by the band, joined in singing the "Battle-cry of Freedom." Through all the excitement, which continued fully fifteen minutes, the nominee sat quietly, accepting the congratulations showered upon him.

The work of nomination which remained was quickly done. Quiet had been restored. After the vote of Wisconsin was announced, the Territories were called, and then, amid a second great burst of applause, James A. Garfield, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be the Republican nominee for President of the United States. The ballot which nominated him was as follows:—

THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

STATES.	NO. OF VOTES.	GRANT.	BLAINE.	SHERMAN.	EDMUNDS.	WINDOM.	WASHBURN.	GARFIELD.
Alabama.....	20	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Delaware.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	22	8	10	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Illinois.....	42	24	6	.....	.....	.....	5	7
Indiana.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Iowa.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Kansas.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Kentucky.....	24	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Louisiana.....	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Maine.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Maryland.....	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Massachusetts.....	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Michigan.....	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Minnesota.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Mississippi.....	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Missouri.....	30	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nebraska.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Nevada.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
New Hampshire.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
New Jersey.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
New York.....	70	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
North Carolina.....	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Ohio.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Oregon.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Pennsylvania.....	58	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Rhode Island.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
South Carolina.....	14	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Tennessee.....	24	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Texas.....	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Vermont.....	10	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Virginia.....	22	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
West Virginia.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Wisconsin.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Arizona.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dakota.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
District of Columbia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Idaho.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Montana.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New Mexico.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Utah.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Washington Territory.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wyoming.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Grand Total.....	756	306	42	3	0	0	5	399

Whole number of votes cast.....	756
Necessary to a choice.....	379
Grant.....	306
Garfield.....	399
Blaine.....	42
Sherman.....	3
Washburne.....	5

The Chairman announced that Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, having, received a majority of the whole vote cast, was nominated for President of the United States, and asked: "Shall his nomination be made unanimous?"

Mr. Conkling said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN:—James A. Garfield, of Ohio, having received a majority of all the votes cast, I rise to move that he be unanimously presented as the nominee of this Convention. The Chair, under the rules, anticipated me, but being on my feet I avail myself of the opportunity to congratulate the Republican party of the nation on the good-natured and well-tempered disposition which has distinguished this animated Convention. [Cries of "Louder" from the galleries.] I should like to speak louder, but having sat here under a cold wind I find myself unable to do so. I was about to say, Mr. Chairman, that I trust that the zeal, the fervor, and now the unanimity of the scenes of the Convention will be transplanted to the fields of the country, and that all of us who have borne a part against each other here will be found with equal zeal bearing the banners and carrying the lances of the Republican party into the ranks of the enemy. [Applause.]

Mr. Logan spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—We are to be congratulated upon having arrived at a conclusion in respect to presenting a name of a candidate to be the standard-bearer of the Republican party for President of the United States in union and harmony with each other. Whatever may have transpired in this Convention that may have produced feelings of annoyance will be, I hope, considered as a matter of the past. I, with the friends of one of the grandest men on the face of the earth, stood here to fight a friendly battle in favor of his nomination; but this Convention has chosen another leader, and the men who stood by Grant will be seen in the front of the contest for Mr. Garfield. [Cheers.] We will go forward in the contest, not with tied hands, not with scaled lips, not with bribed tongues, but to speak the truth in favor of the greatest party

that has ever been organized in this country, to maintain its principles, to uphold its power, to preserve its ascendancy; and my judgment is that with the leader whom you have chosen victory will perch on our banners. [Cheers.] As one of the Republicans from Illinois, I second the nomination of James A. Garfield, and hope it will be made unanimous. [Cheers.]

Mr. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, said:—

The State of Pennsylvania having had the honor of first nominating, in this Convention, the gentleman who has been chosen as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the approaching national contest, I rise to second the motion which has been made to make that nomination unanimous, and to assure this Convention and the people of the country that Pennsylvania is heartily in accord with the nomination [cheers]; that she gives her full concurrence to it, and that this country may expect from her the greatest majority that has been given for a Presidential candidate in many years.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN:—Standing here to return our heartfelt thanks to the many men in this Convention who have aided us in the fight that we made for the Senator from Maine, and speaking for the Maine delegation here, as I know that I do, I say this most heartily: We have not got the man whom we hoped to nominate when we came here, but we have got a man in whom we have the greatest and most marked confidence. The nominee of this Convention is no new or untried man, and in that respect he is no “dark horse.” When he came here representing his State in the front of his delegation every man knew him, because of his record; and because of that and because of our faith in him, and because we were, in the emergency, glad to help make him the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States—because, I say, of these things, I stand here to pledge the Maine forces in this Convention to earnest effort from now until the Ides of November to help carry him to the Presidential chair. [Cheers.]

Mr. Pleasants, a colored delegate from Virginia, mounted his seat and said, that, while he could not promise the vote of

Virginia for the Republican candidates, that the Republicans of that State would do all that they could for him, and hoped (with the aid of the divisions in the Democratic ranks) to give the electoral vote of Virginia to Mr. Garfield.

Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, said he had just received a telegram from one of the principal centres of West Virginia, sending greetings to the Convention, and pledging the best efforts of the Republicans of that State for Mr. Garfield.

Mr. Hicks, of Florida, said in substance as follows:—

While the delegates of Florida had not succeeded in having nominated the man for whom they were a unit, they had placed their Moses on the Mount of Vision, where, in the serene and cloudless atmosphere, he could enjoy his well-earned repose. They had, however, placed the mantle of commandship and the sword of civil power in the hands of one of the bravest, wisest, and most aggressive Joshuas in all the host of Israel. As Florida had heretofore given her electoral vote for the Republican nominee for the Presidency, so in this contest he promised to deliver the four electoral votes of that State to James A. Garfield.

Mr. Norton, of Texas, an old gentleman with snowy locks hanging in masses on his shoulders, said in substance:—

The Convention brought to his mind that great Convention of the Whig party when its glorious leader, Henry Clay, was defeated by Zachary Taylor, and the supporters of Clay then went to work in behalf of Taylor. So the friends of the great chieftain, General Grant, would be found in the coming contest doing battle for James A. Garfield. [Cheers.] He was proud of the nomination, and hoped that the country would, under Garfield's administration, enjoy peace, prosperity, and unity, and that the clouds which hang over the South would be scattered.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, read to the Convention a dispatch which he had just received that showed how Mr. Garfield was esteemed by the House of Representatives. The dispatch was:—

"The House of Representatives has appointed a committee of five of its old members to congratulate James A. Garfield on his nomination, and William D. Kelley has been appointed chairman."

Mr. Houck, of Tennessee, said that there could have been no nomination made more pleasing to the Republicans of his State than that of James A. Garfield. He predicted for him the same victory which that gentleman had predicted on many occasions on the floor of the House over the rebel brigadiers.

Mr. Harrison, of Indiana, remarked upon his having been himself a defeated candidate for the nomination, having received one vote from a delegate from Pennsylvania, who had not staying qualities enough [laughter], and he told the Ohio delegation that it might carry to its distinguished member the ungrudging support of the Republicans of Indiana. He bore him no malice at all [laughter]; but he would defer his speech until the campaign was hot on every stump in Indiana, and wherever else his voice could help the Republican cause he hoped to be found. [Cheers.]

General Garfield awaited the recess before leaving the Exposition Building. As soon as it became apparent that the motion for a recess would obtain, he, accompanied by Governor Foster and General Butterworth, moved rapidly through the crowd of delegates and passed out of the delegates' entrance. A carriage drawn by two gray horses awaited the party and they evidently were desirous of getting away with as little noise as possible, but in this laudable purpose they were mistaken. Before the Jehu could crack his whip the carriage was surrounded by people wildly anxious to congratulate the next President. A few of them succeeded in initiating him into that most arduous of the duties of his high office, and then the party drove rapidly to the private entrance of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The driver committed the mistake of driving across the front of the hotel, and the hundreds of people already awaiting him there surged through the halls to the other entrance, and were ready to receive him as soon as his foot touched the sidewalk. They would not be denied the tribute of hand-squeezing, and the

General submitted to the inevitable with dignified resignation. Some hundreds accomplished their purpose before he reached the elevator. After he arrived in Governor Foster's room, the Ohio delegates and the Ohio men who were not delegates thronged the corridors, anxious and determined to present their respects. A few were admitted, but the General found an excuse for business in opening and reading several hundred telegrams, which had already poured in from every quarter of the country, from Oregon to the Gulf. He read them with unmoved face until one from a college chum, recalling college days, evoked a smile and comment, as he handed it to Governor Foster: "That revives pleasant recollections." The waiter soon afterward handed him one which caused his eyes to fill with tears. "The dear boys! the dear boys!" he ejaculated twice. "Harry and Jim send in their congratulations," he said, with a voice that he could scarcely command as he handed it over to his faithful lieutenant. The dispatch was from his two youngest sons. To the few who were permitted to enter the room he was very chatty. He said that the break of the Blaine column toward him surprised no one more than himself. It was an entirely unexpected event and one that he was hardly able to realize even yet. While they were discussing the manœuvres that led up to the concentration of the anti-Grant forces, Messrs. Hale and Frye were admitted, and later still several prominent New Yorkers joined in the congratulations. The hall had meanwhile filled up with delegates from the Western States, who professed as great satisfaction in the event as though their particular favorite had been the winner in the race. As General Garfield and Governor Foster went to dinner they were accompanied by a continuous salvo of cheers.

The committee appointed to wait on General Garfield and notify him of the nomination found him at night at the Grand Pacific Hotel. "General Garfield," said Mr. Hoar, "the gentlemen present are appointed by the National Republican Convention, representatives of every State in the Union, who have been directed to convey to you the formal ceremonial notice of

your nomination as the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States. It is known to you that the Convention which has made this nomination assembled divided in opinion and in council in regard to the candidate. It may not be known to you with what unanimity of pleasure and of hopes the Convention has received the result which it has reached. You represent not only the distinctive principles and opinions of the Republican party, but you represent also its unity, and in the name of every State in the Union represented on the committee I convey to you the assurance of the cordial support of the Republican party of these States at the coming election." Garfield replied:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—I assure you that the information you have officially given me brings the sense of very grave responsibility, and especially so in view of the fact that I was a member of your body, a fact which could not have been so with propriety had I had the slightest expectation that my own name would be connected with the nomination for the office. I have felt with you great solicitude regarding the situation of our party during the struggle, but believing that you are correct in assuring me that substantial unity has been reached in the conclusion, it gives me gratification far greater than any personal pleasure your announcement can bring. I accept the trust committed to my hands. As to the work of our party, as to the character of the campaign to be entered upon, I will take an early occasion to reply more fully than I can properly do now. I thank you for the assurances of confidence and esteem and unity which you have presented me with, and shall hope that we may see our future as promising as are the indications of to-night.

General Garfield was serenaded at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in the evening, by an immense and enthusiastic throng, but he declined to respond to the ovation further than to bow his thanks. During the evening his head-quarters were a scene of busy congratulations. Over six hundred telegrams were

received from every point in the Union. Those from Ohio leading off in number and enthusiasm. More than three hundred were received from that State alone, promising him a majority varying from thirty to fifty thousand next fall, and exhausting the vocabulary in expressing the State's pride over his nomination. Among the most notable dispatches received were the following:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.

General James A. Garfield:—

You will receive no heartier congratulations to-day than mine. This both for your own and your country's sake.

R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.

The Hon. James A. Garfield:—

Accept my hearty congratulations. The country is to be congratulated as well as yourself.

C. SCHURZ.

Senator Blaine sent the following telegram to General Garfield as soon as he received the announcement of Maine's vote on the final ballot:—

WASHINGTON, Tuesday—1.45 P.M.

The Hon. James A. Garfield, Chicago:—

Maine's vote, this moment cast for you, goes with my hearty concurrence. I hope it will aid in securing your nomination and assuring victory to the Republican party.

J. G. BLAINE.

General Garfield thus replied to this telegram:—

CHICAGO, June 8.

To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:—

Accept my thanks for your glorious dispatch.

J. A. GARFIELD.

The following dispatch explains itself:—

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 8.

The Hon. James A. Garfield, Chicago:—

The undersigned, to whom was confided the organization of the National Anti-Third Term Committee of One Hundred, appointed at St. Louis, May 6, rejoice that the duty assigned them disappeared with your nomination, which they heartily approve. Warmest congratulations to the statesman this day called to lead a reunited party to the fruition of its highest aims.

H. H. HITCHCOCK.
E. PRETORIOUS,
G. A. FINKELBURG,
L. EATON,
R. E. ROMBAUER.

General Garfield:—

I congratulate you with all my heart upon your nomination as President of the United States. You have saved the Republican party and the country from a great peril, and assured the continued success of Republican principles.

JOHN SHERMAN.

J. B. Bowman telegraphs from Washington, D. C.: "Accept my hearty congratulations. Kentucky will shout for you in November."

Charles F. Fitch, editor of the *Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat*, telegraphs: "Glory to God in the highest. Peace and good-will to the Republican party."

A dispatch signed by citizens of Ashtabula says: "Ashtabula sends her congratulations to her favorite Senator, the next President of the United States."

Ex-Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, sends "A thousand congratulations, hearty and sincere."

Commissioner John I. Davenport, of New York: "Accept my warmest congratulations. Your nomination is equivalent to an election."

Collector E. A. Merritt, of New York: "I congratulate you on your nomination. You will be elected President, and the country will rejoice."

Ex-Congressman Danford, of Ohio: "I congratulate our next President."

The Hon. Hugh N. Camp, of New York: "Ten thousand congratulations from one who knows you but slightly, but knows you to be a Christian and patriot. Count on New York."

Murat Halstead, editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, to Governor Foster: "Tell Garfield I forgive him."

Congressman J. A. Hubbell: "I congratulate you, and am ready to take my coat off."

Ex-Congressman Horatio Bisbee, Jr.: "I congratulate the country and you on your nomination."

Congressman Henry S. Neil: "Your Republican colleagues in Washington send hearty congratulations."

Samuel Bell, of Philadelphia: "Pennsylvania greets Ohio, and congratulates you as the next President of the United States. The Keystone State will give you twenty-nine electoral votes in November."

Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury J. K. Upton: "A thousand congratulations. Everybody here delighted."

Congressman William D. Kelley: "Accept congratulations and pledge of earnest support."

The Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York: "Please accept my hearty congratulations. Our people are rejoicing at the result of the thirty-sixth ballot. I predicted it before the Convention met. Your nomination is received with the greatest satisfaction in this city. All are now confident of success."

Governor William E. Smith, of Wisconsin: "Accept most hearty congratulations on your nomination, with assurances of the electoral vote of Wisconsin."

Consul-General J. Q. Smith, of Montreal: "God bless you."

Governor Cheney, of Manchester, N. H.: "Rejoicing in this city over Garfield's nomination. One hundred guns being fired."

Congressman Einstein: "Praise God from whom all blessings flow.' My warmest congratulations and heartiest support. My district, I promise, will report nobly for you."

Ex-Congressman Sener, of Virginia, telegraphs from Cheyenne, Wy.: "A citizen of the oldest State sends warmest congratulations from the youngest Territory."

Ex-Congressman L. Cass Carpenter telegraphs from Denver, Col.: "Will support your nomination with three electoral votes."

The Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of New Jersey: "My sincere congratulations to the country and to you."

Ex-Congressman James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, Pa.: Your nomination affords intense satisfaction to the Republicans of this city. Allegheny County will give you a splendid majority."

E. B. Wright, Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, telegraphs: "Heartiest congratulations. The Democrats acknowledge that you will be the hardest to beat, and the Republicans are united in the belief that you have saved the party from destruction, and the country from grave peril."

The Marquis De Chambrun telegraphs: "Accept my most sincere congratulations upon being promoted from the Presidency of our literary society to that of the United States."

The scene in the House of Representatives at Washington, when the news of Garfield's nomination came, was entirely unprecedented in the history of that body. Members gathered in groups and discussed the nomination, which appeared to meet with almost universal approval from the Republicans, and which was conceded by the Democrats to be a strong one. The second call of Garfield's name was the signal for a burst of applause from the Republicans. The motion was finally carried, and accordingly the House, at 2.30, adjourned.

Cheers for Garfield were then given, while cries of "Speech from Hawley," and "Hawley for Vice-President," went up, but that gentleman did not respond. Mr. Robeson.—I move that Gen. Hawley takes the chair. Carried unanimously, amid loud cheers. When Hawley took the chair the House presented a curious sight. Every chair was occupied, the seats of the absent members being filled by spectators, who, upon the adjournment, had crowded into the hall, while in the rear of the seats were groups of men evidently full of excitement.

Mr. Hawley, on taking the chair, said: "I beg leave to say that we occupy the floor with the kind consent of our friends on the right, who will have their opportunity by and by." [Laughter; cries of "Speech! Speech!"]

Mr. Hawley.—I have no speech to make. The nomination made at Chicago is its own speech for every Republican of this House, and our personal good-will goes with our old friend and associate, General Garfield. [Applause.] I have no doubt from what I have seen and heard that this event—this consummation—is in the very highest degree satisfactory to every Republican here, whatever may have been his personal preference. [Applause.] We have been warmly divided in the past, we will be much more warmly united in the future. [Applause.] I think one result will be—I am supposing there are no Democrats here—to compel an excellent nomination on the other side, so that the country we all love will be certain of a good President for the next four years, personally, whatever his political opinions may be. [Loud applause, in which the Democrats joined.]

Mr. Robeson was then loudly called for, and that gentleman, responding, said: "As members of the American Congress——"

A Democrat.—Both sides?

Mr. Robeson, continuing.—Both sides—I think we have a right to congratulate the whole country that a man whom we all know to be a man of character and capacity beyond impeachment has been nominated by one of the great political parties for the highest office in the gift of the people. [Applause].

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I speak in acknowledgment on behalf of the House of Representatives that one of our number, conspicuous before the people on account of his services on this floor, has been selected as the standard-bearer of the great political party to which I belong. That is a sentiment which affects neither the politics nor the feelings of anybody, and I ask everybody within the reach of my voice to join me in giving three cheers for the candidate selected from our body as the candidate of a great party. [The Republicans rose and gave the three cheers with a will, but the Democrats, though joining in the cheering, retained their seats.] I move, Mr. Chairman, that a committee be appointed, and I suggest as its chairman the oldest member of the House—Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania—to send by telegraph our congratulations to our fellow-Congressman on his nomination. [Applause.] Cries then went up for “Kelley,” and Chairman Hawley stated that Mr. Kelley would have occupied the chair, but that he had not been present.

Mr. Kelley.—I have been in that chair but once, though I have been here nineteen years, and then I felt so like a fool that I never got into it again. [Laughter.] I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Robeson) and his associates on this floor for having delegated to me the Chairmanship of the Committee to which has been confided so grateful a duty. I beg leave to inform the Chairman and the House that, taking advantage of circumstances, I slipped out when Garfield was 338 and sent the following telegram: “Accept congratulations and pledge of earnest support.” [Applause.] I rejoice most heartily in this nomination. General Garfield is a man of rare force of character, of wide attainments, of great simplicity, and a man who adheres as firmly as a true party man ever may to his personal convictions, and our friends on the other side, in the dejection which now overcomes them, while a bad nomination for them is possible, will find satisfaction in knowing that they know the man to be one who will administer the government faithfully, fairly, and patriotically after we shall have inaugurated him. [Applause.]

The Chair appointed Kelley, Robeson, Browne, Martin (N. C.), Page, Richardson (N. Y.), and Henderson (Ills.), as the committee to send a congratulatory telegram to Garfield.

Mr. Richardson was appointed at the suggestion of Van Voorhis, of New York, who was unwilling that the great State of New York should not be represented on the committee, and Henderson at the suggestion of Cannon, of Illinois, who thought that Illinois, "the third State—always Republican,"—should be represented.

The meeting then, after giving three more cheers for Garfield, adjourned.

The following is the full text of the telegram immediately sent to General Garfield:—

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1880.

To General J. A. Garfield, Chicago:—

Under instruction of your Congressional associates, assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, General Hawley in the chair, we congratulate you on your nomination as the candidate of the great Republican party for the Presidency of the United States.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
GEORGE M. ROBESON,
THOMAS M. BROWNE,
JOSEPH J. MARTIN,
HORACE F. PAGE,
D. P. RICHARDSON,
THOMAS J. HENDERSON.

A large number of the Alumni of Williams College resident in New York sent the annexed congratulatory dispatch:—

Gen. James A. Garfield:—

The Alumni of Williams College, residing in New York city, assembled this evening without regard to party, most heartily congratulate you and our Alma Mater on your nomination to the Presidency.

CHARLES A. DAVISON, *Chairman.*

DUDLEY FIELD, JR., *Secretary.*

It was also decided to have engrossed the following letter to Gen. Garfield, in addition to the telegram :—

Gen. James A. Garfield :—

SIR :—The graduates of Williams College, assembled this evening upon the news of your nomination by the Chicago Convention, have already sent to you a telegram conveying their congratulations. Recognizing in this choice of one of the great parties an honor done to our college as well as to the man, they have desired to communicate more personally with you by means of this letter, uniting, as they do, in admiration of the qualities by which you have been constantly distinguished, as well as of the services which you have rendered to the country. Our common Alma Mater, speaking by her sons, gladly looks to you as not only at their head, but prospectively at the head of the nation. With all the good wishes we can send, we remain faithfully yours.

Prof. Newcombe, who was present at this meeting, and was a classmate of General Garfield, told a pleasant incident which occurred at the reunion of the class (56) in 1876. Gen. Garfield, who was then a member of Congress, was made President of the class reunion exercises. At the dinner one of his classmates clapped him on the shoulder and said, jokingly : “ Jim, if you behave yourself you’ll get into the Senate in five years, and if you don’t make a fool of yourself you’ll be President one of these days.” The carelessly-spoken prophecy seems likely to be fully verified.

Among the expressions of satisfaction from various points and persons which soon found their way into the public papers, after General Garfield’s nomination, are the following :—

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 8.—The nomination of General Garfield is received with intense satisfaction here. Both the Blaine and the Grant men recognize in the nominee a man who will harmonize every element of the party. Republicans congratulate themselves on the happy termination of the contest. The struggle has been much too warm. The Democrats are

correspondingly dejected. St. Lawrence County Republicans present their congratulations to the Republicans of the country, and promise to be heard from in November

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 8.—There is great rejoicing here over Garfield's nomination. A salute and a bonfire will be followed by a ratification meeting this evening. Jefferson County will give a Republican majority of 3000.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 8.—The Republicans fired a salute of 100 guns, and had a bonfire and a ratification meeting this evening in honor of General Garfield's nomination.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 8.—The nomination of General Garfield meets the hearty approval of every Republican in this city. All the leading citizens agree that it is the best and strongest nomination that could have been made. Cheer upon cheer went up from the crowds at the bulletin-boards when the news came, and to-night the enthusiasm is still unabated. The few survivors of the "Grant boom" are gracefully falling into line like men.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8.—A salute of 100 guns was fired here this evening in honor of the nomination of General Garfield. In Bristol this afternoon a salute was fired in honor of the election of Senator Burnside, and the nomination of General Garfield.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—The nomination of Garfield and Arthur gives entire satisfaction to the Republicans of this city. To-night a salute of 100 guns was fired in celebration of the result of the Chicago Convention. The *American* thinks the ticket is a very strong one.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 8.—Everywhere among Republicans the nomination of Garfield is received with great satisfaction. To-night a ratification meeting full of enthusiasm was held at the Lincoln Club quarters, and later a procession, with a band of music, visited the newspaper offices. The *Commercial* says: "The nomination of Garfield is a happy solution of the difficulty in which the Republican party was involved by the third-term candidacy."

BURLINGTON, N. J., June 8.—The streets of this city were enlivened to-night by a parade of the Young Men's Club, who had a band of music and transparencies, indorsing the nomination at Chicago. A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held in front of Belden's Hotel, and was addressed by the Hon. J. Howard Pugh in an eloquent and telling speech.

BOSTON, June 8.—Dispatches from various points in New England report the satisfactory reception by Republicans of the results of the Chicago Convention. In some places salutes were fired and clubs have been organized. Dispatches from Augusta and Portland, Me., say that the nomination of Garfield was a disappointment, but he was received cheerfully. At Lewiston, Me., a salute of thirty-eight guns was fired.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—Dispatches from various points in Ohio show that Garfield's nomination is well received. At Toledo a salute was fired, and the national colors were everywhere displayed. In this city flags were unfurled, steam whistles and fog-horns were blown, the tin-pan brigade paraded, cannons were fired, and Garfield badges sold rapidly on the streets.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 8.—The nomination of General Garfield and Chester A. Arthur gives great satisfaction here. Guns are being fired, and a band of music is now parading the streets. There is great enthusiasm for the ticket.

CORNING, N. Y., June 8.—The most unbounded enthusiasm prevails in this vicinity over the nomination of Garfield and Arthur. Bonfires were built and a hundred guns have been fired to celebrate the event. An old-fashioned Republican victory can be looked for in this district.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 8.—The people are enthusiastic over the nomination of Garfield and Arthur. A procession, with music, marched to the residence of Governor Fenton. The Governor made a very happy congratulatory speech.

ALBANY, June 8.—The Republicans of Albany fired 100 guns in honor of the nomination of General Garfield.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 8.—Immediately after the announcement of the nomination of Mr. Garfield, a national salute was fired here.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 8.—The nomination of Mr. Garfield was received here with great rejoicing. A hundred guns were fired in honor of the event.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 8.—A salute was fired in honor of the nomination of Mr. Garfield. Great enthusiasm prevails.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 8.—The Republicans of this city fired a hundred guns in honor of the action of the Chicago Convention.

Thurlow Weed said to a reporter:—

“The Republican party is to be warmly congratulated upon the auspicious result of the protracted and exciting labors of its National Convention. The nomination of General Garfield by the friends of Senator Blaine and Secretary Sherman, at the suggestion, doubtless, of those distinguished statesmen, evinces a devotion to their party and principles in the highest degree creditable and gratifying. It has been evident for the last two or three days that a harmonious nomination could only be made by the consent of the distinguished gentlemen prominent in the canvass. The sacrifice of personal interests and personal friendships for the public welfare was made at a time and in a manner that proves that distinguished politicians can rise to the dignity of pure patriotism and real statesmanship.

“General Garfield’s nomination will not only unite but enthuse the Republican party. All the elements of dissension will be quieted. There are no antagonisms to be soothed, no prejudices to be conciliated, and no wounds to heal. The party, after months of dissensions and rivalries, will now enter the canvass with a new name inscribed upon its banner and refreshed and invigorated. The nomination of General Garfield insures success in our own State. And that nomination, every way acceptable, has another aspect virtually important to the republican form of government. It settles, now and forever, a ques-

tion which, until now, was never seriously agitated. General Grant is the only one of the Presidents who has been pressed upon the people for a re-election after having served two terms. An issue has now been squarely made and has been forever settled. This victory is worth all it has cost."

"Mr. Weed, do you think that General Grant's friends, who held out for him to the last, will come over and work for General Garfield as they would have worked for General Grant had he been nominated?"

"I think that the Grant men will undoubtedly come over and cordially support General Garfield. Indeed, I think General Garfield is the best possible nominee. Had either Blaine, Grant, or Sherman been nominated, after such trouble as they had at the Convention, there would have been such strong opposition from the friends of the other two, that, in all probability, the Republican party would have been defeated. The party needed to unite upon some man in the background, who had not been the object of bitter political wrangling, and this union that has been made will, I think, bring the party together solidly. I do not think we could have a stronger candidate, therefore, than General Garfield, and I believe he will be elected. If Grant had been kept well informed during the canvass he would have seen that it was impossible for him to be elected, considering the feeling against the third-term principle. No man has any more reason to feel gratified over the result of the Convention than General Grant, because it has saved him from the mortification of defeat. There are a great many Republicans who would have worked against him as the nominee of the party. The Germans would have gone en masse against Grant."

"What effect do you think this nomination will have upon the Democratic party?"

"I think it will stimulate them to make the best nomination they can. It will seriously damage Tilden's prospects, for the party cannot afford to run him against Garfield, though he might have beaten Grant. Indeed, Tilden's only hope was based upon the possibility of entering the lists against Grant."

Mr. Weed then referred to a number of the possible nominees of the Democratic party, but expressed it as his opinion that there was not one among them who could beat General Garfield.

George William Curtis expressed himself as follows :—

“The nomination of General Garfield I regard as a most excellent choice. There is no doubt that he will be the next President of the United States. The Democrats have desired the nomination of Grant. They have hoped for it, they have prayed for it. In avoiding the selection of Grant we have had a narrow escape from the complete disruption of the Republican party. General Garfield, although a practical politician, has always kept in view the better aims of the party to which he belongs. He will bring out its entire strength at the polls.

“I do not see that there is any man whom the Democrats can name who can seriously compete with Garfield. He is a very sagacious, self-restraining, high-minded public man, and so far as I know, his record will bear the closest inspection. No nomination could have been made which would have more certainly united the party. His attitude in the Convention fairly illustrates the character of the man. He is very popular. In the overthrow of the third-term movement the country has avoided a great danger, and the Republican party a great shame. Garfield is an able and intelligent defender of the soundest financial policy, and there is nothing of the demagogue about him. A nomination so dignified, admirable, and satisfactory cannot fail to unite the party and be ratified by the country at the polls.”

Ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, said, concerning General Garfield's nomination :—

“I think it is an excellent nomination, and one of the best that could have been made. My acquaintance with Garfield began nearly twenty years ago, when I was Governor and he was an officer in the Union army. He was an excellent officer and was well liked by the soldiers. Then when I was in the Senate, he was in the House, and at that time, as now, an acknowledged leader. He is a man who, outside of his marked ability, is of high character and the strictest integrity. Ho

never got mixed up in any of the political scandals that used to occur now and then at Washington, and, in fact, I never heard a charge of any sort made against him. As to his popularity, that may be seen in his election to the Senate. For these reasons, and one other, I say it is an excellent nomination. The other reason is, that all the Republicans of the United States can unite on him. We can all unite on him. I consider it a very strong nomination, indeed, and should say that we have with him a better prospect of success than we had any reason to anticipate.

"I was not altogether surprised at the result of the Convention. The choice lay, of course, between the ex-President and a dark horse, and prior to the ballot I expressed my belief that the dark horse would be Garfield. I am thoroughly pleased with the nomination, and believe all good Republicans will be."

Benjamin H. Bristow, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, said to a reporter:—

"I think the nomination of General Garfield is very fortunate. We might have fared much worse. He comes from one of the strongest Republican regions in the country—old Giddings's district in Ohio—and as it happens that Ohio is one of the most important States this time, I think it is very fortunate, because his nomination will secure a large Republican vote there. That was demonstrated when he was elected to the Senate this year. He now has his option, whether to take six years in the Senate or four years in the White House. I believe this will be the first time that any Senator or Senator-elect has been elected President."

"You seem confident of his success, Mr. Bristow."

"I feel so. He is a strong man. He has thoroughly sound views on the currency question, and that's something. He is a man who has come up from the people, working his way up by his own energy and pluck and ability. He is one of the best speakers the Republican party has, and he has a perfectly clear record. I think he will make a strong President, and will give us a pure, honest administration. And I wish to say that out-

side of his popularity as a statesman and a speaker he made his mark during the war. I knew him as a soldier in the Army of the Cumberland. He was one of the best officers we had, and was on intimate terms with General G. H. Thomas. He was with him as chief of staff at the battle of Chickamauga, and Thomas spoke of him then as one of the great men of the nation. There is no other man as popular with the Army of the Cumberland since Thomas's death, and General Thomas, if he were living, would take peculiar pleasure in his nomination."

General Henry L. Burnett, one of the prominent members and officers of the Sherman Club, New York, when interviewed by a reporter, replied that he was well pleased with the nomination of General Garfield:—

"Our first choice," he added, "was Mr. Sherman, but outside of him I think no better nomination could be made. I think Garfield will run wonderfully well, and create unbounded enthusiasm. Both as a soldier and as a politician he has a clean and noble record, and commands a great popularity. He is a man of large sympathies. He was an anti-slavery man on principle, and has always espoused the cause of the poor. He gives his thoughts to all people who suffer, and to all people who live. Then his social and domestic relations are delightful, and I don't suppose that any man better fitted in many respects to fill the Presidential chair could have been found."

"Were you intimate with him, General?"

"Intimate? oh, yes. I have known General Garfield, I may say intimately, since I was thirteen years of age. He was then at school at a place called Chester, in Geauga County, Ohio, and the story in the school in regard to him was that he was a poor boy who had worked as a farm-hand and on the canal to get money enough to come there to school. He did not board at the institution, but in a small room outside, and saved a little in this way. I am not certain, but I believe he rang the bell a part of the time to pay for his tuition. He was then a boy of eighteen, of large stature, and with a raw, undeveloped appearance about him."

“ Was his ability as a speaker noticeable then ? ”

“ Well, we used to hear him sometimes at the meetings of the debating societies. He impressed one with his earnestness, that was all. Men of large build and mould of the type of Garfield develop slowly, but he had much capacity, and it was known that he stood first in his classes. He was a moral, steady, studious young man, and cherished strong religious sentiments. As I said before, I believe General Garfield is the very best running man that could have been nominated. He has fewer enemies than any other man named at Chicago, and I have no doubt all Republicans will easily unite on him.”

The editor of the *Albany Evening Journal* says that one of the bishops of the Episcopal Church in the State of New York is a Democrat, strange as it may appear. When he heard that General Garfield was nominated he took occasion to say that he knew him and admired him as one of the best and purest men in the republic. “ And,” said he, “ I congratulate you upon the wisdom of the Convention. Whatever others may do, you may be sure that at least one Democrat will vote for him.”

Representative Caswell, of the second district of Wisconsin, has sent a letter to a delegate from that State to the Chicago Convention, in which he says: “ I want to congratulate you and the Wisconsin delegates on the splendid strike you made in leading the break in the Convention for Garfield. It was the most happy solution of a difficult problem I ever saw. Garfield is one of the best men God ever made, and he grows better every day. He is able, warm-hearted, and honest. He has no idea of aristocracy, is nearer the people than any man we have given such prominence. The House of Representatives was perfectly wild with joy at the receipt of the news. No one was sorry. Even the Democrats acknowledged his fitness.”

Ex-Minister Elihu B. Washburne expresses himself entirely satisfied with Garfield, with whom he served in Congress from 1863 to 1869, and whom he considers the strongest statesman in this country. “ I wanted Grant nominated,” the Chicago

Journal credits him with saying: "but next to him General Garfield would have been my choice."

In his speech at the ratification meeting at Malone, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Vice-President Wheeler said: "For the last thirty years much of my time has been spent in the public service. In that period I have come more or less in contact with the leading men of the country. For the last twelve years I have known Mr. Garfield intimately. For four years we daily sat together upon the Committee of Appropriations of the House of Representatives. And thus qualified to speak intelligently, I say that in all the characteristics of which I have just spoken Mr. Garfield is the peer of any man now in public life. No man, certainly in the later days of the republic, has had more thorough training for its highest office than Mr. Garfield. With prior service in the Legislature of Ohio, he has now been for eighteen continuous years a member of the National House of Representatives, from which, on the 4th of March next, he would—having been elected by the unanimous vote of the Republicans of the Legislature of his State—have gone to the United States Senate had not the people called him to the higher position. And in that position, I here make the confident prediction, he will be installed on the fourth day of March next."

General Garfield took his departure from Chicago, with a few friends, at nine o'clock the next morning after his nomination, via the Lake Shore road, for his home near Cleveland, Ohio. He was escorted to the train by Nevan's band and a company of admirers. All along his way he was received with marked and manifest tokens of respect and admiration. Crowds, with flags, cannon, and bands of music, greeted him at Laporte, South Bend, Elkhart, Ligonier, Kendallville, Butler, Edgerton, Byron, Wauseon, and Starrton, and in response to the cheers and greetings Governor Foster made brief remarks at all the above places, General Garfield appearing on the rear platform and bowing to the people. On reaching Toledo a salute was fired about half a mile from the depot, where General Garfield's car was switched off from the train. About 2000 persons were on the ground,

and a committee of Republicans immediately surrounded the car to congratulate General Garfield. Governor Foster made a speech, congratulating the Ohioans upon the nomination, and General Garfield expressed his thanks for the reception. At Cleveland he met with a grand reception. At noon he left for Hiram, where, on his arrival, he spoke as follows:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS, NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS OF MANY YEARS:—It always has given me pleasure to come here and look upon these faces. It has always given me new courage and new friends. It has brought back a large share of that richness that belongs to those things out of which come the joys of life. While I have been sitting here this afternoon watching your faces and listening to the very interesting address which has just been delivered, it has occurred to me that the best thing you have that all men envy—I mean all men who have reached the meridian of life—is perhaps the thing that you care for less, and that is your leisure. The leisure you have to think, the leisure you have to be let alone, the leisure you have to throw the plummet with your hands and sound the depths and find what is below, the leisure you have to work about the towers of yourselves and find how strong they are, or how weak they are, and determine what needs building up, and determine how to shape them, that you may be made the final being that you are to be. Oh! these hours of building! If the superior beings of the universe would look down upon the world to find the most interesting object, it would be the unfinished unformed character of young men, of young women. Those behind me have probably in the main settled such questions. Those who have passed into middle manhood and womanhood are about what they shall always be, and there is little left of interest or curiosity as to our development, but to your young unformed nature no man knows the possibilities that lay treasured up in your hearts and intellects, and while you are working up those possibilities with that splendid leisure, you are the most envied of all classes of men and women in the world. I congratulate you on your leisure. I commend you to keep it as your gold, as your wealth,

as your means, out of which you can demand all the possible treasures that God laid down when He formed your nature and unveiled and developed that possibility of your future. This place is too full of memories for me to trust myself to speak upon, and I will not; but I draw again to-day, as I have for a quarter of a century, evidences of strength and affection from the people who gather in this place, and I thank you for the permission to see you and meet you and greet you as I have done to-day."

On the following day the trains that arrived at Hiram were crowded to overflowing with people, and the enthusiasm for General Garfield completely overshadowed the interest in any of the proceedings where he was not the central figure. The Presidential candidate received in the morning a number of congratulatory and business telegrams and letters, some of the more important of which he answered. He did not attend the early forenoon society gathering, but at half-past ten o'clock, with Dr. J. P. Robeson, Captain C. E. Henry, President B. A. Hinsdale, of Hiram College, and Mr. William Robeson,—all old friends,—he entered the Reunion Hall. There were loud cheers as the General assumed his place on the platform. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Knight, of Wilmington, Ohio, and President Hinsdale arose and introduced General Garfield as Chairman, with explanatory remarks as to why it had been arranged to have the reunion. The preparations, Mr. Hinsdale said, were made before the nomination of General Garfield, and he had accepted an invitation to preside over the reunion meeting two months ago. On taking the chair General Garfield was greeted with loud applause. He said: "Mr. President and fellow-citizens, I have been so many years accustomed to visit you that it would be entirely unbecoming in me to be the cause of disorder and disturbance. I am here, first, because I promised to be here, and second, because I greatly desire to be here, and I will not interfere with the course of your proposed programme. Certainly not at this time, but will begin immediately by introducing to you the gentleman who was to deliver the regular

address of the reunion, the Rev. J. M. Atwater, once a student in this place, and still later the President of the college, and now a distinguished minister."

GENERAL GARFIELD'S ADDRESS.

The address of Mr. Atwater related to college matters and was well received. At the close General Garfield made a brief speech complimenting the previous addresses and referring to the past history of the college. The Rev. A. S. Hayden then spoke, after which General Garfield delivered the following address: "Ladies and gentlemen, there are two chapters in the history of this institution. You have heard the one relating to the founders. They were all pioneers of this Western Reserve, or nearly all. They were all men of knowledge and great force of character. Nearly all were not men of means, but they planned this little institution. In 1850 it was a cornfield, with a solid, plain brick building in the centre of it, and that was all. Almost all the rest has been the work of the institution itself. That is the second chapter, started without a dollar of endowment, without a powerful friend anywhere, but with a corps of teachers who were told to go on the ground and see what they could make out of it. They had to find their own pay out of the little tuition that they could receive. They invited students of their own spirit to come here on the ground and find out what they could make out of it, and the response has been that many have come; and the chief part of the responses I see in the faces around and before me to-day. It was a simple question of sinking or swimming for them. I know that we are all inclined to be a little lavish over our own affairs. We have, perhaps, a right to be so. But I do not know of any institution that has accomplished more with so little means as has this school on Hiram Hill. [Applause.] I know of no place where the doctrine of self-help has a fuller development—by necessity as well as finally by choice—than here on this hill. The doctrine of self-help and of force have the chief place among the men and women around here. As I said a great many years ago about that, the act of Hiram College was to

throw its young men and women overboard and let them try it for themselves. [Applause]. And those men able to get ashore got ashore, and I think we have few cases of drowning anywhere. [Applause.] Now I look over these faces and I mark the several geological changes remarked by Mr. Atwater so well in his address. But in the few cases of change in the geological faces there are, I think, no fossils. I think no fossils. [Laughter.] Some are dead, and glorified in our memories. But those who are not are alive—I think, all of them. [Laughter.]

“The teachers and the students of this school built it up in every sense. They made the cornfield into Hiram Campus. Those pine groves you see across the road, they planted. I well remember the day when they turned out into the woods to find beautiful maples and brought them in; when they raised a little purse to purchase evergreens; when each young man for himself planted one tree, and perhaps a second for some young lady (if he was in love), on the campus, and then named them after himself. There are several here to-day who remember Bolen. Bolen planted there a tree and Bolen has planted a tree that has a lustre. Bolen was shot through the heart at Winchester. There are many of you here that can go and find the tree that you named after yourself. They are great strong trees to-day, and your name, like your trees, are, I hope, growing still. I believe outside of or beyond the physical features of the place, that there was a stronger pressure of work to the square inch in the boilers that run this establishment than any other that I know of, and, as has been so well said, that has told all the while with these young men and women. The struggle came whenever the uncouth and untutored farmer-boys came here to try themselves and find what kind of people they were. They came here to go on a voyage of discovery. Your discovery was yourselves. In many cases I hope that the discovery was a fortune, and the friendships then formed out of that, I believe, have bound this group of people longer and further than most any other I have known in life. They are scattered all over the

United States, in every field of activity, and if I had time to name them the sun would go down before I had finished." [Applause.]

There were other speeches, and early in the evening General Garfield, amid loud cheers, bid adieu to Hiram and drove to his home in Mentor, where he was accorded a rousing reception by the farmers. The next day General Garfield was tendered a reception at Painesville. On this occasion he delivered the following address:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND NEIGHBORS OF LAKE COUNTY:—I am exceedingly glad to know that you care enough to come out on a hot day like this in the midst of your busy work to congratulate me. I know it comes from the hearts of as noble a people as lives on the earth. [Cheers.] In my somewhat long public services there never has been a time, in however great difficulties I may have been placed, that I could not feel the strength that came from resting back upon the people of the Nineteenth district. To know that they were behind me with their intelligence, their critical judgment, their confidence and their support, was to make me strong in everything I undertook that was right. I have always felt your sharp, severe, and just criticism and my worthy, noble, supporting friends always did what they believed was right. I know you have come here to-day not altogether, indeed not merely, for my sake, but for the sake of the relations I am placed in to the larger constituency of the people of the United States. It is not becoming in me to speak, nor shall I speak, one word touching politics. I know you are here to-day without regard to politics. I know you are all here as my neighbors and my friends, and as such I greet you and thank you for this candid and gracious welcome. [Cheers.] Thus far in my life I have sought to do what I could according to my light. More than that I could never hope to do. All of that I shall try to do, and if I can continue to have the good opinion of my neighbors of this district it will be one of my greatest satisfactions. I thank you again, fellow-citizens, for this cordial and generous welcome. [Applause and cheers.]

GENERAL GARFIELD AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM EFFECTUALLY EXPLODED.

While it is now generally conceded that what is called political "mud-throwing" has ceased to really affect the fortunes either of parties or individuals, it is equally true that in no period of the political life of this country has the appetite for scandal been keener or its exercise less restrained. Hardly had the Chicago Convention nominated General James A. Garfield for President of the United States before the opposition press commenced to charge him with official corruption and belabor him with vituperative epithets. The most serious of these charges has reference to General Garfield's alleged connection with the Credit Mobilier case. And though a Congressional committee, some years ago, after a most rigid investigation, failed to find that General Garfield was guilty of any impropriety or even indelicacy in his transactions with Mr. Oakes Ames, the then manipulator of that corporation; though it was clearly shown that out of an unimportant business transaction, the loan of a trifling sum of money as a matter of personal accommodation, and out of an offer never accepted, arose an enormous fabric of accusation and suspicion; though General Garfield's personal honor was thoroughly vindicated by that investigation,—yet in the face of these facts the scandal is revived simply to enable his opponents to bedaub his fair name with "political mud," now that he is a candidate for the chief office in the gift of the people.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER COMPANY.

In considering so much of the history of the Credit Mobilier Company as has any relation to General Garfield, to render the matter intelligible it will be necessary to briefly state the offenses which that corporation committed, as found by the committees of the House of Representatives. The Credit Mobilier Company was a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and authorized by its charter

to purchase and sell various kinds of securities and to make advances of money and credit to railroad and other improvement companies. The class of business described in its charter was such as, if honestly conducted, the most upright citizen may properly engage in. On the sixteenth of August, 1867, Oakes Ames made a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company to build six hundred and sixty-seven miles of road, from the one-hundredth meridian westward, for an amount aggregating \$47,925,000 in cash, or in the securities of the company. On the fifteenth of October, 1867, a triple contract was made between Mr. Ames of the first part, seven persons as trustees of the second part, and the Credit Mobilier Company of the third part, by the terms of which the Credit Mobilier Company was to advance money to build the road, and to receive thereon seven per cent. interest and two and one-half per cent. commission; the seven trustees were to execute the Ames contract, and the profits were to be divided among them and such other stockholders of the Credit Mobilier Company as should deliver to them an irrevocable proxy to vote the stock of the Union Pacific held by them. The principal stockholders of the Credit Mobilier Company were also holders of a majority of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad. On the face of this agreement the part to be performed by the Credit Mobilier as a corporation was simple and unobjectionable, being simply to advance money to the contractors and to receive therefor about ten per cent. as interest and commissions. But the facts were that a ring inside the Credit Mobilier obtained the control both of that corporation and of the profits of the Ames contract. The day after the triple contract was signed, by a private agreement made in writing the seven trustees pledged themselves to each other so to vote all the Pacific Railroad stock which they held in their own right or by proxy as to keep in power all the members of the then existing board of directors of the railroad company not appointed by the President of the United States. By this agreement a majority of the directors were within the power of the seven trustees.

The result was that the Ames contract and the triple agreement amounted, in fact, to a contract made by seven leading stockholders of the Pacific Railroad with themselves, so that the men who fixed the price at which the road would be built were the same men who would receive the profits of the contract. Thus the guardians of a great public trust were enabled to contract with themselves at an exorbitant price, which virtually brought into their possession as private individuals almost all the property of the railroad company. The six hundred and sixty-seven miles covered by the contract included one hundred and thirty-eight miles already completed, the profits on which inured to the benefit of the contractors. Before the connection with the Ames contract the Credit Mobilier Company had already been engaged in several non-remunerative enterprises, and its stock was below par. The triple contract of October, 1867, gave it at once considerable additional value. It should be borne in mind, however, that the relations of the Credit Mobilier Company to the seven trustees, to the Oakes Ames contract, and to the Pacific Railroad Company were known to but few persons, and they kept them secret until long afterwards. Nothing was known of it to the general public until the facts were brought out in the investigations.

In view of the facts above stated, it is evident that a purchaser of such shares of Credit Mobilier stock as were brought under the operation of the triple contract would be a sharer of the profits derived by that arrangement from the assets of the Pacific Railroad, a large part of which consisted of bonds and lands granted to the road by the United States. The holding of such stock by a member of Congress would depend for its moral qualities wholly upon the fact whether he did or did not know of the arrangement out of which the profits would come. If he knew of the fraudulent arrangement by which the lands and bonds of the United States delivered to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the purpose of constructing its road were to be paid out at enormously extravagant rates, and the proceeds to be paid out as dividends to a ring of stockholders made the

Credit Mobilier Company, he could not with any propriety hold such stock, or agree to hold it or any of its proceeds. If it was morally wrong to purchase it, it was morally wrong to hesitate whether to purchase it or not.

THE TESTIMONY OF GENERAL GARFIELD.

Putting the case on the highest ethical ground, and applying this rule in all its severity in judging of General Garfield's relation to the subject, the evidence before the Congressional Committee goes clearly to prove that he never purchased or agreed to purchase any of the stock; that, though an offer was made, which he had some time under advisement, to sell to him \$1000 worth of the stock, he did not then know, nor had he the means of knowing, the real conditions with which the stock was connected, or the methods by which its profits were to be made; that his testimony before the committee is a statement of the facts as he has always understood them, and that neither before the committee nor elsewhere has there been on his part any prevarication or evasion on the subject. In his sworn testimony, as given before the House committee, January 14, 1873, General Garfield says: "The first I ever heard of the Credit Mobilier was some time in 1866 or 1867—I cannot fix the date—when George Francis Train called on me and said he was organizing a company to be known as the Credit Mobilier of America, to be formed on the model of the Credit Mobilier of France; that the object of the company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific Railroad at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up; that he had no doubt that money thus invested would double or treble itself each year; that subscriptions were limited to \$1000 each, and he wished me to subscribe. He showed me a long list of subscribers, among them Mr. Oakes Ames, to whom he referred me for further information concerning the enterprise. I answered that I had not the money to spare, and if I had I would not subscribe without knowing more about the proposed organization. Mr. Train left me, saying he would hold a place open for me, and hoped I would conclude to subscribe. The same day I

asked Mr. Ames what he thought of the enterprise. He expressed the opinion that the investment would be safe and profitable. I heard nothing further on the subject for a year or more, and it was almost forgotten, when some time, I should say during the long session of 1868, Mr. Ames spoke of it again, said the company had organized, was doing well, and, he thought, would soon pay large dividends. He said that some of the stock was left, or was to be left, in his hands to sell, and I could take the amount which Mr. Train had offered me by paying the \$1000 and accrued interest. He said if I was not able to pay for it he would hold it for me until I could pay, or until some of the dividends were payable. I told him I would consider the matter, but would not agree to take any stock until I knew, from an examination of the charter and the conditions of the subscription, the extent to which I would become pecuniarily liable. He said he was not sure, but thought that a stockholder would only be liable for the par value of his stock; that he had not the stock and papers with him, but would have them after awhile. From the case as presented I should probably have taken the stock if I had been satisfied in regard to the extent of pecuniary liability. Thus the matter rested, I think, until the following year. During that interval I understood that there were dividends due amounting to nearly three times the par value of the stock. But in the meantime I had heard that the company was involved in some controversy with the Pacific Railroad and that Mr. Ames's right to sell the stock was denied. When I next saw Mr. Ames I told him I had concluded not to take the stock. There the matter ended, so far as I was concerned, and I had no further knowledge of the company's operations until the subject began to be discussed in the newspapers last fall (1872). Nothing was ever said to me by either Mr. Train or Mr. Ames to indicate or imply that the Credit Mobilier was or could be in any way connected with the legislation of Congress for the Pacific Railroad or any other purpose. Mr. Ames never gave nor offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from him, and

afterward repaid to him, a loan of \$300; that amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him. I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

THE REAL CHARACTER DEVELOPED.

From the witnesses in the case it seems that it was not until the winter of 1869-70 that General Garfield received an intimation of the real nature of the connection between the Credit Mobilier and the Pacific Railroad Company. In the course of a private conversation with the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of this State, finding that he was familiar with the enterprise, General Garfield told him of the offer made him. Judge Black then expressed the opinion that the managers of the Credit Mobilier were attempting to defraud the Pacific Railroad Company, and informed him that Mr. Ames was pretending to have sold stock to members of Congress for the purpose of influencing their action in any legislation that might arise on the subject. General Garfield's action at that time is best explained in the following letter from Judge Black to the Hon. James G. Blaine, then Speaker of the House, which of itself should be a thorough vindication, if any was needed, of General Garfield:—

LETTER OF JUDGE BLACK.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR:—*From the beginning of the investigation concerning Mr. Ames's use of the Credit Mobilier, I believed that General Garfield was free from all guilty connection with that business. This opinion was founded not merely on my confidence in his integrity, but on some knowledge of his case. I may have told you all about it in conversation, but I desire now to repeat it by way of reminder.*

I assert unhesitatingly that, whatever General Garfield may have done or forborne to do, he acted in profound ignorance of the nature and character of the thing which Mr. Ames was proposing to sell. He had not the slightest suspicion that he was to be taken into a ring organized for the purpose of de-

frauding the public, nor did he know that the stock was in any manner connected with anything which came, or could come, within the legislative jurisdiction of Congress. The case against him lacks the *scienter* which alone constitutes guilt.

In the winter of 1869-70 I told General Garfield of the fact that his name was on Ames's list; that Ames charged him with being one of his distributees; explained to him the character, origin, and objects of the Credit Mobilier; pointed out the connection it had with Congressional legislation, and showed him how impossible it was for a member of Congress to hold stock in it without bringing his private interests in conflict with his public duty. That all this was to him a perfectly new revelation I am as sure as I can be of such a fact, or of any fact which is capable of being proved only by moral circumstances. He told me then the whole story of Train's offer to him and Ames's subsequent solicitation and his own action in the premises, much as he details it to the committee. I do not undertake to reproduce the conversation, but the effect of it all was to convince me thoroughly that when he listened to Ames he was perfectly unconscious of anything evil. I watched carefully every word that fell from him on this point, and did not regard his narrative of the transaction in other respects with much interest, because in my view everything else was insignificant. I did not care whether he had made a bargain technically binding or not; his integrity depended upon the question whether he acted with his eyes open. If he had known the true character of the proposition made to him he would not have endured it, much less embraced it.

Now, couple this with Mr. Ames's admission that he gave no explanation whatever of the matter to General Garfield, then reflect that not a particle of proof exists to show that he learned anything about it previous to his conversation with me, and I think you will say that it is altogether unjust to put him on the list of those who knowingly and willfully joined the fraudulent association in question.

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE POINTS IN DISPUTE.

The points of agreement and difference between General Garfield's testimony and Mr. Ames's may thus be stated: They agree that soon after the beginning of the session of 1867-68 Mr. Ames offered to sell General Garfield ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock at par and accrued interest; that General Garfield never paid him any money on that offer; that General Garfield never received a certificate of stock; that after the month of June, 1868, General Garfield never received, demanded, or was offered any dividend in any form on that stock. They also agreed that General Garfield once received from Mr. Ames a small sum of money. On the following points they disagreed: Mr. Ames claims that General Garfield agreed to take the stock. General Garfield denies it. Mr. Ames claims that General Garfield received from him \$329, and no more, as a balance of dividends on the stock. General Garfield denied it, and asserted that he borrowed from him \$300 and no more, and afterward returned it, and that he never received anything from him on account of the stock.

Now as to the proof. Part of the memoranda offered by Mr. Ames in evidence were the entries in his diary for 1868. The account entered under General Garfield's name was one of three not crossed off, which Mr. Ames explained was because it had never been settled or adjusted. Here is the entry in full:—

GARFIELD.

10 shares Credit M.....	\$1,000 00
7 mos. 10 days.....	43 36
Total	\$1,043 36
80 per cent. bd. div., at 97.....	776 00
	\$267 36
Int. to June 20.....	3 64
Total	\$271 00
1000 C. M.	
1000 U. P.	

Notwithstanding he said he had no other entry in relation to Mr. Garfield on the 22d of January, Mr. Ames presented to the committee a statement of an alleged account with General Garfield, as follows:—

J. A. G.

	<i>Dr.</i>
1868. To 10 shares stock Credit Mobilier of A.....	\$1,000 00
Interest.....	47 00
June 19. To cash.....	329 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,376 00</u>
	<i>Cr.</i>
1868. By dividend bonds Union Pacific Railroad, \$1000 at 80 per cent. less 3 per cent.....	\$776 00
June 17. By dividend collected for your account	600 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,376 00</u>

This account he claimed to have made up from his memorandum-book, but when the memorandum-book was subsequently presented it was found that the account here quoted was not copied from it, but was partly made up from memory. By comparing this account with the entry made in the diary, as first quoted, it will be seen that they are not duplicates either in substance or form; and that in this account a new element is added; namely, an alleged payment of \$329 in cash June 19. This is the very element in dispute. The pretended proof that this sum was paid General Garfield is found in the production of a check drawn by Mr. Ames on the Sergeant-at-arms. The following is the language of the check as reported in the testimony:—

June 22, 1868.

Pay O. A. or bearer three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and charge to my account.

OAKES AMES.

This check bears no endorsement or other marks than the words and figures given above. It was drawn on the 22d day of June, and, as shown by the books of the Sergeant-at-arms,

was paid the same day. But if this check was paid to General Garfield on the account just quoted it must have been delivered to him three days before it was drawn, for the account says that he received payment on the 19th of June.

CONCLUSIONS.

General Garfield himself has made a review of the whole subject, and from it claims that the following conclusions are clearly established by the evidence:—

“That I neither purchased nor agreed to purchase the Credit Mobilier stock which Mr. Ames offered to sell me, nor did I receive any dividend arising from it. This appears not only from my own testimony, but from that first given by Mr. Ames, which is not overthrown by his subsequent statements, and is strongly confirmed by the fact that in the case of each of those who did purchase the stock there was produced as evidence of the sale either a certificate of stock, receipt of payment, a check drawn in the name of the payee, or entries in Mr. Ames’s diary of a stock account, marked adjusted and closed, but that no one of these evidences existed in reference to me. This position is further confirmed by the subsequent testimony of Mr. Ames, who, though he claimed that I did receive \$329 from him on account of stock, yet he repeatedly testified that beyond that amount I never received or demanded any dividend, that none was ever offered to me, nor was the subject alluded to in conversation. Mr. Ames admitted in his testimony that after December, 1867, the various stock and bond dividends amounted to an aggregate of more than 800 per cent., and that between January, 1868, and May, 1871, all these dividends were paid to several of those who purchased stock. My conduct was wholly inconsistent with the supposition of such ownership, for during the year 1869 I was borrowing money to build a house in Washington, and securing my creditors by mortgages on my property; and all this time it is admitted that I received no dividends and claimed none. The attempt to prove a sale of the stock to me is wholly inconclusive, for it rests first on a check payable to Mr. Ames himself, concerning which he said several times in his testimony he

did not know to whom it was paid, and, second, upon loose undated entries in his diary, which neither prove a sale of the stock nor any payment on it. The only fact from which it is possible for Mr. Ames to have inferred an agreement to buy the stock was the loan to me of \$300. But that loan was made months before the check of June 22, 1868, and was repaid in the winter of 1869, and after that time there were no transactions of any sort between us, and before the investigation was ended Mr. Ames admitted that on the chief point of difference between us he might be mistaken.

"That the offer which Mr. Ames made to me, as I understood it, was one which involved no wrong or impropriety. I had no means of knowing and had no reason for supposing that behind this offer to sell me a small amount of stock lay hidden a scheme to defraud the Pacific Railroad and imperil the interest of the United States, and on the first intimation of the real nature of the case I declined any further consideration of the subject. That whatever may have been the facts in the case, I stated them in my testimony as I have always understood them; and there has been no contradiction, prevarication, nor evasion on my part."

In winding up his review of the whole matter, General Garfield uses the following language: "If there be a citizen of the United States who is willing to believe that for \$329 I have bartered away my good name, and to falsehood have added perjury, these words are not addressed to him. If there be one who thinks that any part of my public life has been gauged on so low a level as these charges would place it, I do not address him. I address those who are willing to believe that it is possible for a man to serve the public without personal dishonor. I have endeavored in this review to point out the means by which the managers of a corporation wearing a garb of honorable industry have robbed and defrauded a great national enterprise, and attempted by cunning and deception, for selfish ends, to enlist in its interests those who would have been the first to crush the attempt had their objects been known."

From the proof thus offered it is clear that General Garfield never purchased or accepted any of the Credit Mobilier stock, and never received any dividend on it. It is true that Mr. Oakes Ames proposed that he should take some, and urged that it would be a good investment. General Garfield might have made the purchase with entire innocence, for there was no explanation of its true character or of its relations to the Union Pacific Road, and nobody outside of the little "ring" understood them. It was presented like any business speculation. But, as a matter of fact, he declined to take the stock, and had no connection with it in any form. The only point upon which the assertion of sharing a dividend rests is the fact that he borrowed \$300 of Mr. Ames. But he gives a full and satisfactory explanation, confirmed by other witnesses. He had just returned from Europe, and his expenditures had stripped him of funds. Mr. Ames had proposed a profitable investment, and this talk of financial matters led him to apply to Mr. Ames for the loan, which he soon repaid. After the investigation began Mr. Ames represented it as a dividend, but the only proof he offered was to produce a check for a different amount payable to himself, and presenting nowhere the slightest evidence connecting General Garfield with it in the remotest degree. When Mr. Ames first went upon the stand he remembered nothing and stated nothing touching General Garfield. Afterwards he professed to present some memoranda purporting to give his stock account. But there were two pretended accounts which were entirely incompatible. In the other cases Mr. Ames offered some tangible evidence,—a certificate of stock, a receipt for dividend, a check with the name or initials of the party, or an account with some intrinsic support. But in the case of General Garfield he was not able to present anything of the sort.

And now, in contrast with this complete failure to make out anything against General Garfield, read the strong and weighty letter of Judge Black in his favor. Judge Black had no professional relation with General Garfield. He was and is his

direct political antagonist. He has the keenest controversial mind and wields the sharpest blade in the Democratic party. He became familiar with all the facts as the counsel for McComb, and he frankly says: "From the beginning of the investigation concerning Mr. Ames's use of the Credit Mobilier I believed that General Garfield was free from all guilty connection with that business." And he proceeds in calm and convincing terms to give the reason why. Who shall venture to dispute the authority of Judge Black? Who shall deny the fullness of his knowledge or the accuracy of his judgment? Let the assailants of General Garfield, if they can, meet and answer this conclusion of the eminent Democratic lawyer. Let them, if they dare, fairly quote and undertake to refute the irresistible evidence with which the accusation against General Garfield is crushed. Some of them profess great candor. Let us see whether they will be candid enough to give the truth.

Meanwhile, the first gun against General Garfield is effectually spiked!

BEECHER ON GARFIELD.

There was an immense ratification meeting in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the evening of June 15th. The principal speaker was Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who made a grand speech, during which he said: "I am not one of those men who can easily forget the dark days of the Republic. I can never forget that man, singular among Americans—a man that is free from vanity, a man that deals in an absolute silence, a man that does seldom speak. Other men and noble leaders there were whose names are imperishable; but he only was the man whose broad shoulders in the hour of its darkness and distress—he only had strength to bear up the load and sustain the nation and bring it to victory. A man of singular simplicity of character—a man in some respects most manly, in others most childlike; a man who never spoke a word with a double meaning; a most honest, most truthful, and most sincere man. Valiant in his friendship, without bitterness in his enmity, he forgot his enemies, but never his friends. I for one, first, last, and all the

time, desired that General Grant should have been the choice of the Republican party. [Great applause.] But since he was set aside, shall I go to my tent and sulk? shall I refuse to recognize the facts because I am not gratified in my choice? God forbid [applause], and all the more when the second choice goes to a man—an admirable man—who seems to have been designated by the providence of God for the emergency of our day. Of that man I will speak more at length.

“Now the great end of all this canvass is not—young men, newly-made citizens—not simply the Presidency. We are not fighting for a man, but for a party—for the sake of the policy and principles of that party. [Applause.] A man represents the party, a party represents a principle, and principles represent the policy: and it is the policy and principle for which we stand. [Applause.] The President of the United States doubtless has very great influence, but no President of the United States is anything without his party. He may do a thousand things, but he never can control or direct the Government, except he act in unity and sympathy with the party that has put him in power. If he do mischievous things, and his party is virtuous, they can restrain the mischief. If the party be mischievous and he virtuous, he can prevent them from doing harm. It is in the power of the party to hold the President of these United States within comparative limits. It is the party you are to think of, and you are to think of it in respect to the great measures they propose to inaugurate and consummate.

“I have already said, ladies and gentlemen, that I accept the results of the immortal Convention. I accept them as being a declaration of the will of Providence. [Applause.] And it is easier to accept them because the choice has fallen upon one whom all men can receive without abatement and without scruple—a Christian gentleman. [Applause.] A man who has known every stage of American citizenship, from the day when he went barefooted on the farm or along the track of the canal—a man whose hands have handled tools, as his Master did before him—a man who has not been brought up with a golden spoon in his

mouth, but who steadily built up his fortune and advanced along his path not by tricks of policy but by strong manliness; until he sat by overwhelming majorities in the council of the nation, and has sat there for fifteen or twenty years with the utmost trust of those who know him most perfectly [loud cheers], and who has shown great firmness of conviction with great kindness in urging those convictions; who has struck manly blows for the right without making enemies of those whom he smote; who has had a conscience and yet who has used conciliation, and has friends as warm among his antagonists as among his own party. [Ringing cheers.] And if he should come to the administration of that great trust of government with the full sympathy of his party, I believe, with his happy tact of good management, proceeding from good manliness, that his administration will be as dispassionate, as impartial, and as pure as that of any in the long and honorable line of Presidents we have had." [Loud applause.]

On the 16th of June General Garfield visited Washington on private business and was enthusiastically received. The serenade given to him in the evening drew out the largest crowd seen in Washington for years. The local Republican organizations were out in force and the procession made a fine display. General Garfield spoke about seven minutes and was very heartily received. His speech was in the best of taste and made an excellent impression. Attorney-General Devens introduced him, and brushed aside the charges which are now being heaped upon Garfield by the quiet remark: "Let us leave to others slander and backbiting and mud-throwing." Ex-Secretary Robeson and a number of other speakers made effective little addresses, and the occasion proved a great success.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The portico of the Riggs House, at which General Garfield is a guest, was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and the surrounding streets were brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights, while at frequent inter-

vals rockets and other fireworks were set off from the steps of the Treasury Department. As the procession filed past, cheers were given for Garfield, and as that gentleman appeared on the platform, accompanied by ex-Secretary Robeson and Attorney-General Devens, they were renewed. Colonel J. O. P. Burnside introduced General Devens, who stepped to the front of the platform, and after a few introductory remarks said:—

That the American people stood to-day on the threshold of one of the grandest spectacles which the world ever saw, that of a great free people about to choose their ruler. Let that transaction be approached with the gravity which befitted its dignity. Let the Republican party leave to others slander and backbiting and mud-throwing. [Cheers.] Let it strive to lift the conflict up to the plane of great principle. The shifting sands of compromise had passed away, and the American people had planted themselves on the great principle of liberty and equality. [Cheers.] He alluded to the stormy scenes of the Chicago Convention. There had been disappointment and feeling, and at one time he had feared that there might be division and dissension. That time had passed away, and out of the nettle danger had been plucked the flower safety. [Cheers.] He referred to the great Republican Presidents,—Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes,—and each name was greeted with loud cheers. “If,” he concluded, “you sought to find an example in one person of the mode in which, by our free civilization, hope is given to the humblest as well as to the highest-born to aspire, by lofty aim, by high ambition, by noble prophecies, to the greatest office in your gift, where would you seek it but in James A. Garfield. [Cheers.] I introduce to you, therefore, a scholar who has found the path of learning no primrose path, but has won his way along by steady industry; a soldier whose shield is unsoiled and whose sword is spotless; a statesman on whom rests no stain or dishonor; a Christian gentleman, respecting the rights of every man because he himself is kind, considerate, and self-respecting always. I introduce General James A. Garfield.” [Loud cheering.]

General Garfield said:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—While I have looked upon this great array I believe I have gotten a new idea of the majesty of the American people. When I reflect that wherever you find sovereign power every reverent heart on this earth bows before it, and when I remember that here for a hundred years we have denied the sovereignty of any man, and in place of it we have asserted the sovereignty of all in place of one, I see before me so vast a concourse that it is easy for me to imagine that the rest of the American people are gathered here to-night, and if they were all here every man would stand uncovered, all in unsandaled feet, in presence of the majesty of the only sovereign power in this Government under Almighty God. [Cheers.] And, therefore, to this great audience I pay the respectful homage that in part belongs to the sovereignty of the people. I thank you for this great and glorious demonstration. I am not, for a moment, misled into believing that it refers to so poor a thing as any one of our number. I know it means your reverence for your Government, your reverence for its laws, your reverence for its institutions, and your compliment to one who is placed for a moment in relations to you of peculiar importance. For all these reasons I thank you. I cannot at this time utter a word on the subject of general politics. I would not mar the cordiality of this welcome, to which to some extent all are gathered, by any reference except to the present moment and its significance; but I wish to say that a large portion of this assemblage to-night are my comrades, late of the war for the Union. For them I can speak with entire propriety, and can say that these very streets heard the measured tread of your disciplined feet, years ago, when the imperiled Republic needed your hands and your hearts to save it, and you came back with your numbers decimated; but those you left behind were immortal and glorified heroes forever; and those you brought back came carrying under tattered banners and in bronze hands the ark of the covenant of your Republic in safety out of the bloody baptism of the war [cheers], and you brought it in safety to be

saved forever by your valor and the wisdom of your brethren who were at home, and by this you were again added to the great civil army of the Republic. I greet you, comrades and fellow-soldiers, and the great body of distinguished citizens who are gathered here to-night, who are the strong stay and support of the business, of the prosperity, of the peace, of the civic ardor and glory of the Republic, and I thank you for your welcome to-night. It was said in a welcome to one who came to England to be a part of her glory—and all the nation spoke when it was said:—

“ Normans and Saxons and Danes are we,
But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee.”

And we say to-night of all the nation, of all the people, soldiers and civilians, there is one name that welds us all into one. It is the name of American citizen, under the Union and under the glory of the flag, that led us to victory and to peace. [Applause.] For this magnificent welcome I thank you with all there is in my heart.

Loud cheers were then given for General Garfield as he retired from the platform, and his place was taken by other speakers. Senator Logan came in for a large share of the applause when he announced that, first, last, and all the time, he had been for the nominee of the Republican party. Other speeches were delivered by General Anson McCook, of New York; General G. A. Sheridan, of the District of Columbia; Mr. Paigner, of South Carolina, and Representatives Haskell, Henderson, Williams, and Shallenberger, after which the assemblage dispersed.

On the evening of the 17th the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, of which General Garfield is a member, gave him a banquet at the Riggs House. The large dining-hall of the hotel was specially arranged for the occasion and was appropriately decorated with portraits of Generals Garfield and Thomas and a profusion of flags. At 9 P.M. General Garfield entered the banquet-hall leaning on the arm of General Sherman, and was escorted to the head of the table, all the

members remaining standing until General Sherman called the assembly to order.

General Sherman sat at the head of the table with General Garfield on his right. Secretaries Schurz, Ramsey, Sherman, and Thompson, Postmaster-General Key and Attorney-General Devens were present and occupied seats at the same table with Generals Garfield and Sherman. General Sherman announced that the meeting to-night was for the purpose of welcoming their comrade of the Army of the Cumberland, General Garfield. General Anson G. McCook, of New York, in a brief speech introduced General Garfield as one who had always done his duty in war, and who was, therefore, entitled to the highest honors that could be given him. General Garfield then rose, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He said he knew of nothing more difficult than for a man to speak of such compliments as had been paid him without embarrassment, but there was something in the character of soldierhood which gives a freedom to speech and makes one feel and think without embarrassment. The men who were present, he said, had been so tried in war that their sympathies ran out to each other. He did not feel at this time like indulging in the jingling talk of politics. He paid a high compliment to the acts of the volunteer soldiers of the army, as well as to the regulars, and said he never felt the jealousy of the regulars which some people felt. Both armies had done their full duty and he rejoiced in the conduct of the regulars as he did in that of the volunteers. The war had resulted in one army and one nationality. Referring to the motives which actuated the soldiers of both Northern and Southern armies during the Rebellion, he said both sides believed they were right. In conclusion, he said with regard to the conduct of our 'foes, he believed many of them had now become the noblest of our friends, and that the country was now in spirit, as it was in name, one people, with one flag and with one destiny. After the close of General Garfield's remarks a number of toasts were proposed, and responded to by Secretary Schurz, Postmaster-General Key, Secretary Thompson, and others, after

which, at a late hour, General Sherman declared the meeting adjourned *sine die*, and the company dispersed.

Under the caption, "A Rare American," "Gath" (George Alfred Townsend,) pays the following heartfelt tribute to General Garfield:—

"The writer has known General Garfield pretty well for thirteen years. He is a large, well-fed, hale, ruddy, brown-bearded man, weighing about two hundred and twenty pounds, with Ohio German colors, blue eyes, military face, erect figure and shoulders, large back and thighs and broad chest, and evidently bred in the country on a farm. His large mouth is full of strong teeth; his nose, chin, and brows are strongly pronounced. A large brain, with room for play of thought and long application, rises high above his clear, discerning, enjoying eyes. He sometimes suggests a country Samson—strong beyond his knowledge, but unguarded as a school-boy. He pays little attention to the affectation by which some men manage public opinion, and has one kind of behavior for all callers, which is the most natural behavior at hand. Strangers would think him a little cold and mentally shy. On acquaintance he is seen to be hearty above everything, loving the wife around him, his family, his friends, his State and country. Loving sympathetic and achieving people, and with a large unprofessing sense of the brotherhood of workers in the fields of progress, it was the feeling of sympathy and the desire to impart which took him for chief, while as to the pulpit, or on the verge of it, full of all that he saw and acquired, he panted to give it forth after it had passed through the alembic of his mind. Endowed with a warm temperament, copious expression, large, wide-seeing faculties and superabundant health, he could study all night or lecture all day, and it was a providence that his neighbors discovered that he was too much of a man to conceal in the pulpit, where his docility and reverence had almost taken him. They sent him to the State Legislature, where he was when the war broke out, and he immediately went to the field, where his courage and painstaking parts and love of open-air occupation and per-

fect freedom from self-assertion made him the delight of Rosecrans and George H. Thomas successively. He would go about any work they asked of him, was unselfish and enthusiastic, and had steady, temperate habits, and his large brain and reverence made everything novel to him.

“There is an entire absence of nonchalance or worldliness in his nature. He is never indifferent, never vindictive. A base action or ingratitude or cruelty may make him sad, but does not provoke retaliation or alter that faith in men or Providence which is a part of his sound stomach and athletic head. Garfield is as simple as a child; to the serpent’s wisdom he is a stranger. Having no use nor aptitude with the weapons of coarser natures, he often avoids mere disputes, does not go to the public resorts where men are familiar and vulgar, and the walk from his home in Washington to the Capitol, and an occasional dinner out, comprise his life. The word public servant especially applies to him. He has been the drudge of his State constituents, the public, the public societies, the moral societies of his party and country, since 1863. Aptitude for public debate and public affairs are associated with a military nature in him. He is on a broad scale a schoolmaster of the range of Gladstone, of Agassiz, of Gallatin.

“With as honest a heart as ever beat, above the competitors of sordid ambition, General Garfield has yet so little of the worldly wise in him that he is poor, and yet has been accused of dishonesty. He has no capacity for investment, nor the rapid solution of wealth, nor profound respect for the penny in and out of pound, and still is neither careless, improvident, nor dependent. The great consuming passions to equal richer people and live finely and extend his social power are as foreign to him as scheming or cheating. But he is not a suspicious nor a high-nettled man, and so he is taken in sometimes, partly from his obliging, unrefusing disposition. Men who were scheming imposed upon him as upon Grant and other crude-eyed men of affairs. The people of his district, who are quick to punish public venality or defection, heard him in his defense in 1873

and kept him in Congress and held up his hand, and hence he is by their unwavering support for twenty-five years candidate for President and a national character. Since John Quincy Adams no President has had Garfield's scholarship, which is equal up to this age of wider facts.

"The average American, pursuing money all day long, is now presented to a man who had invariably put the business of others above his own, and worked for that alleged nondescript—the public gratitude—all his life. But he has not labored without reward. The great nomination came to-day to as pure and loving a man as ever wished well of anybody and put his shoulder to his neighbor's wheel. Garfield's big, boyish heart is pained to-night with the weight of his obligation, affection, and responsibility. To-day, as hundreds of telegrams come from everywhere, saying kind, strong things to him,—such messages as only Americans in their rapid, good impulses pour upon a lucky friend,—he was with two volunteer clerks in a room opening and reading, and suddenly his two boys sent him one,—little fellows at school,—and as he read it he broke down and tried to talk, but his voice choked, and he could not see for tears. The clerks began to blubber, too, and people to whom they afterwards told it. This sense of real great heart will be new to the country, and will grow if he gets the Presidency. His wife was one of his scholars in Ohio. Like him she is of a New England family, transplanted to the West, a pure-hearted, brave, unassuming woman; the mother of seven or eight children, and, as he told me only a few weeks ago, had never, by any remark, brought him into the least trouble, while she was unstampedable by any clamor. He is the ablest public speaker in the country, and the most serious and instructive man on the stump; his instincts, liberal and right; his courtesy, noticeable in our politics; his aims, ingenuous, and his piety comes by nature. He leads a farmer's life, all the recess of Congress, working like a field-hand, and restoring his mind by resting it. If elected, he will give a tone of culture and intelligence to the Executive office it has never yet had, while he has no pedantry in his

composition, and no conceit whatever. General Garfield may be worth \$25,000, or a little more than Mr. Lincoln was when he took the office. His old mother, a genial lady, lives in the family, and his kindness to her on every occasion bears out the commandment of 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land.' "

The Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D., in an article in the New York *Evangelist*, of which he is the editor, says:—

"We do not propose to speak of General Garfield as the public know him, but as we know him, giving our own personal impressions for what they are worth. While the *Evangelist* takes no part in political contests, yet it is not indifferent to the character of our public men, and feels it to be a duty to contribute, as far as possible, to the information of its readers, in regard to those for whom their votes are asked. With General Garfield we have had a personal acquaintance for many years. He is a graduate of our Alma Mater, and we have met him at commencements, as well as in Washington. Not long ago he told us very simply and modestly the story of his early life, of his struggles to get an education; how, after studying in Ohio, he decided to come to an Eastern college, and wrote to several presidents to ask for information: and how the kind letter he received from Dr. Hopkins decided him to go to Williams College. It was a happy choice. Entering the junior class, he was there but two years, but during that time he had the invaluable instruction of that eminent teacher; and probably there is no man living for whom he feels more sincere veneration—a feeling of mingled respect and affection—than his old teacher, so honored and beloved, President Mark Hopkins.

"In college he was one of the foremost. We have seen it stated in some paper that the richer students looked down upon him because of his poverty. But this we must believe to be a pure invention. At any rate, if a few smiled at the rough figure and coarse garments of the uncouth Westerner, he soon inspired a different feeling. There is no purer democracy in the world than in an American college—no place where young men

who are 'stuck up,' as the phrase is, elated by their wealth or social position, are sooner 'taken down.' Money counts for little when brought in comparison or in contrast with personal qualities. The things which college students respect most are muscle and brains, physical strength and intellectual capacity. Garfield had both. He could hold his own anywhere,—on the ball-grounds, or in a rough-and-tumble, as well as in the classroom. If anybody affected to 'look down' upon him, the supercilious youth would soon be taught to 'look up' from his own position lying flat on his back. But he commanded respect not only by his strength and courage, but by his standing in his class. He was a good scholar, and especially a good debater; and when to these qualities it be added that he was also a devout Christian, it may well be supposed that his personal influence was excellent. The deference which college boys feel for physical prowess gives to those who possess this *only* an evil ascendancy. There is no more dangerous man in such an institution than a great, hulking fellow, who, with his strength of limb, is vulgar and profane,—a coarse, swaggering bully. Such a man sometimes demoralizes a whole college. But when one comes among young men, a giant in strength, yet pure in heart and clean of tongue, his physical qualities give a prodigious momentum to his religious influence.

"Graduating in 1856, the young student returned to Ohio to engage in teaching, and occasionally in *preaching*, for the family belonged to the sect of Disciples, or Campbellites, which requires no ordination, and no course of theological study; and as he had special 'gifts' for speaking in public, he 'exercised his gifts' in the gatherings of his brethren. It was at this time that he married a lady, who, though extremely modest and retiring, is well known to be highly educated, and full of the best womanly sense, as well as womanly feeling. She has had a great influence over his subsequent career; and it is to the honor of the man that he ascribes much of his success to his wife. From these peaceful domestic scenes, and this quiet life, he was called by the breaking out of the war. The moment the

country was in danger, and had need of her sons, he entered the field, and rose to distinction. To this portion of his career we have no need to refer, as the chroniclers will recount it in the fullest detail. We shall never forget an evening which he spent with us at Willard's, in Washington, at the close of the war, when he gave us a long and intensely interesting account of the Battle of Chickamauga, in which he had taken part. The description was so minute and so vivid that it has remained in our memory, leaving an impression more distinct than we have of any other battle of the war. He was the chief of staff of General Rosecrans, and when the army was defeated, and retiring in hot haste from the field, he heard the sound of cannon in the distance, which told him that General Thomas, who commanded the left, was still fighting to save the fortunes of the day, and, turning his horse, he rode straight to that part of the field, thinking, perhaps, like Napoleon at Marengo, that, 'though one battle was lost, there was time to gain another,' and remained with that great commander till his stubborn resistance saved the army.

"Since the war General Garfield's place has been in Congress, where he has been seen and known of all who have visited Washington. There he has gradually risen to the position of the leader of his party in the House of Representatives, not by pushing or ambition, but by the natural ascendancy accorded to superior ability. No man could command such a position, and hold it, without talents of a high order, the possession of which is now conceded to him by all—not only those of his own, but of the opposite party.

"But no degree of success has ever changed the man. He has always been the same—simple in character and modest in manner, though with the consciousness of strength which comes with long experience of his power, yet with an utter absence of arrogance and pretension. He is pre-eminently a man of the people. Born in a very humble home, among the poor, all his sympathies are with them. He has no more pride than Lincoln had. Indeed, there are many points of resemblance in the characters, as well as in the careers, of the two men.

“And now, if we were to sum up in one word the impression which he makes upon us, it would be that of his thorough manliness. He is every inch a man. There is something manly in his very physique. Tall in person, broad-chested and strong-limbed, he has the figure of an athlete. His head is large, and the expression of his face one of mingled intelligence and kindness. He has an open countenance—one in which we can detect no lines of craft and cunning, but which shows a frank and open nature, that scorns guile and trickery and deceit. If there be anything in physiognomy,—if we can read the mind in the face,—we should say: This is a true, brave, honest man, who would serve his country in any station, legislative or executive, with the same manly courage which he showed in the field.

“But there is more in his countenance even than intelligence and simplicity of character. There is another thing which goes with true manliness—great sweetness and gentleness, something which shows under a frame of iron, a *heart*, which we do not always find united with sterner qualities. It is a face, in short, which indicates one who is brave as a lion and gentle as a woman. Such is the hero of the hour. We repeat, he is ‘every inch a man’—big-brained, big-breasted, and big-hearted—a man to love as a companion, and to follow as a leader.

“Such is he who, in the full vigor of his manhood,—he is not yet fifty,—is nominated for President of the United States. Should he be elected to that office, we are sure that he would carry into his new position the same qualities which he has shown hitherto, and that, as the head of the Government, he would pursue the same straightforward course, and maintain the manly simplicity and integrity of the early days of the Republic.”

GEN'L CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR was born in Franklin County, Vt., October 5, 1830. He is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from county Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died October 27, 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany. Dr. Arthur was in many respects a remarkable man. He acquired extended fame not only in his calling, but also in the domains of authorship. His work on "Family Names" is regarded the world over as one of the curiosities of English erudite literature. From 1855 to 1863 he was pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, of New York city. He also filled the pulpits of Baptist churches at Bennington, Hinesburg, Fairfield, and Williston, in Vermont, and York, Perry, Greenwich, Schenectady, Lansinburg, Hoosic, West Troy, and Newtonville, in the State of New York. His other son made a gallant record in the war of the Rebellion, and is now a Paymaster of the Regular Army, with the rank of Major.

Gen. Arthur was educated at Union College, and was graduated in the Class of '49. After leaving college, he taught a country school during two years in Vermont, and then, having managed by rigid economy to save about \$500, he started for New York, and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. After being admitted to the bar, he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York city, where they hung out their joint shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General Arthur soon afterward married the daughter of Lieut. Herndon, United States Navy, who was lost at sea, and who calmly went down to death smoking a cigar. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the conspicuous bravery he displayed on **that** occasion. Mrs. Arthur died only a short time ago.

In 1852 Jonathan and Juliet Lemmon, Virginian slaveholders, intending to emigrate to Texas, went to New York to await the sailing of a steamer, bringing eight slaves with them. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Judge Paine to test the question whether the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law were in force in that State. Judge Paine rendered a decision holding that they were not, and ordering the Lemmon slaves to be liberated. Henry L. Clinton was one of the counsel for the slaveholders. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney-General of that State to assist in taking an appeal. William M. Evarts and Chester A. Arthur were employed to represent the people, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. Charles O'Connor here espoused the cause of the slaveholders, but he, too, was beaten by Messrs. Evarts and Arthur, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race. Another great service was rendered by Gen. Arthur in the same cause in 1856. Lizzie Jennings, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth-avenue car with violence, after she had paid her fare. Gen. Arthur sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of \$500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to permit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly followed their example. Before that the Sixth-Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons, and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General Arthur was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the outbreak of the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State Militia, and Governor Edwin D. Morgan, soon after his inauguration, selected him to fill the position of the Engineer-in-Chief of his staff. In 1861 he held the post of Inspector-General, and soon afterward was advanced to that of Quartermaster-General, which he held until the expiration of Morgan's term of office. No higher encomium can be passed upon him than the mention of the fact that, although the war account of the State of New York was at least ten times larger than that

of any other State, yet it was the first audited and allowed in Washington, and without the deduction of a dollar, while the quartermasters' accounts from other States were reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000. During his term of office every present sent to him was immediately returned. Among others a prominent clothing-house offered him a magnificent uniform, and a printing-house sent him a costly saddle and trappings. Both gifts were indignantly rejected. When Mr. Arthur became Quartermaster-General he was poor. When his term expired he was poorer still. He had opportunities to make millions unquestioned. Contracts larger than the world had ever seen were at his disposal. He had to provide for the clothing, arming, and transportation of hundreds of thousands of men. Speaking of him at this period, a friend says: "So jealous was he of his integrity that I have known instances where he could have made thousands of dollars legitimately, and yet refused to do it on the ground that he was a public officer and meant to be like Cæsar's wife, 'above suspicion.' His own words to me in regard to this matter amply illustrate his character. 'If I had misappropriated five cents, and on walking down-town saw two men talking on the corner together, I would imagine they were talking of my dishonesty, and the very thought would drive me mad.'"

At the expiration of Governor Morgan's term General Arthur returned to his law practice. Business of the most lucrative character poured in upon him, and the firm of Arthur & Gardiner prospered exceedingly. Much of their work consisted in the collection of war-claims and the drafting of important bills for speedy legislation, and a great deal of General Arthur's time was spent in Albany and Washington, where his uniform success won for him a national reputation. For a short time he held the position of counsel to the Board of Tax Commissioners of New York city, at \$10,000 per annum. Gradually he was drawn into the arena of politics. He nominated, and by his efforts elected, the Hon. Thomas Murphy a State Senator. When the latter resigned the Collectorship of the port on November 20, 1871, President Grant nominated General Arthur to the

vacant position, and four years later, when his term expired, renominated him, an honor that had never been shown to any previous Collector in the history of the port. He was removed by President Hayes on July 12, 1878, despite the fact that two special committees made searching investigation into his administration, and both reported themselves unable to find anything upon which to base a charge against him. In their pronouncements announcing the change, both President Hayes and Secretary Sherman bore official witness to the purity of his acts while in office. A petition for his retention was signed by every Judge of every court in the city, by all the prominent members of the bar, and by nearly every important merchant in the collection district, but this General Arthur himself suppressed.

In a letter to Secretary Sherman, reviewing the work of one of the investigating committees, General Arthur produced statistics to show that during his term of over six years in office the percentage of removals was only 2½, against an annual average of about 28 per cent. under his three immediate predecessors, and an annual average of about 24 per cent. since 1857. Of the 923 persons in office prior to his appointment, 531 were still retained on May 1, 1877. All appointments except two to the 100 positions commanding salaries of \$2000 per year were made on the plan of advancing men from the lower to the higher grades on the recommendation of heads of bureaus. The reforms which General Arthur instituted in the methods of doing business in the custom-house were as numerous as they were grateful to the mercantile community. Since his removal he has been engaged in the practice of the law, and in the direction of Republican politics in the State, being Chairman of the Republican State Committee. In person he is over six feet in height, broad-shouldered, athletic, and handsome. Like his predecessor, William A. Wheeler, he is an ardent disciple of Walton, and a member of the Restigouche Salmon Fishing Club. He is a man of great culture and wide experience, an able lawyer, with refined tastes, and manners of the utmost geniality.

THE NOMINATION.

The Chicago Convention, which had been so deliberate in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, went about completing the ticket, on the evening of June the 8th, without plan or organization. After Mr. Houck's speech ex-Lieutenant-Governor Woodford rose in the New York delegation, and standing upon his seat, and after a brief reference to the loyal support which New York had given to General Grant, said that New York could not be behind any in support of the candidate nominated to-day, and he presented the name of General C. A. Arthur for the second place on the ticket. The nomination was received with a good deal of applause in the New York delegation, but the galleries and the body of the Convention were silent.

Presently the tall, slim form of ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, was seen rising above the heads of the delegates from that State. This was the critical point in the contest. Governor Dennison, with Governor Foster and General Garfield, had been Secretary Sherman's nearest friends in the whole contest; and Secretary Sherman was probably the one candidate of all who had made the canvass that Conkling and Arthur would have least desired to have nominated. Now the one man who had been the cause of the bitter enmity between the Administration and the Senator from New York, the man whose removal from office by Mr. Sherman had been made the occasion by Mr. Conkling for the most savage attacks on the Secretary of the Treasury and the rest, was a candidate before the Convention, and it seemed hardly possible that Governor Dennison was ready to offer the vote of his State for that man; but he did it, and the action of Ohio turned the scale. Governor Dennison, in seconding the nomination, pledged the vote of Ohio for the ticket in November by a majority of 30,000.

Then came the flood; General Kilpatrick followed with one of his florid speeches for Arthur. Illinois was the next to wheel into line, Mr. Emory A. Storrs leading up that State and ranging it by the side of New York and Ohio. The nomination of General Arthur was by this time assured.

After a Maryland delegate had brought up the vote of that

State, or at least promised it, Mr. Filley, of St. Louis, was anxious to have the nomination made by acclamation. The Chairman of the Convention ruled that it would be out of order, but suggested that it would be in order by a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules and declare any one nominated. Mr. Filley demanded a suspension of the rules, but the motion was lost and the call of the States proceeded. Delegate Chambers, of Texas, presented the name of the candidate from the Lone Star State, ex-Governor E. J. Davis, but the Convention was too impatient to listen to him. Florida was the next State to be swept away by the flood, and Mr. Hicks, the chairman of the delegation, withdrew the name of Judge Settle and seconded the nomination of Arthur. New York, Illinois, and Ohio had joined hands for this most unexpected nomination. Pennsylvania was the last of the great States to swing into line. Mr. Cessna said that the Keystone State was once more within two of a unit, and that union was for General Arthur. By this time the Convention had completely lost control of itself, and the enthusiasm on the floor was wild, though not intelligent. For once the galleries were in a more judicial frame of mind. A colored man from North Carolina transferred the vote of Settle to Arthur. All opposition to Arthur by this time had gone to pieces. The New York bolters also went over, and Senator McCarthy withdrew their support from Washburne and gave it to Arthur. The last speech was made by Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, who intended to have nominated General Nathan Goff, of that State, but who, amid much confusion, declared the intention of the delegates from West Virginia to support Mr. Washburne. The way the galleries leaned was manifested when Campbell seconded the nomination of Washburne. The spectators arose and shouted lustily and long, wearying the patience of the delegates so sorely that Senator Dorsey's motion to clear the galleries in case of the repetition was carried. A motion to suspend the rules and nominate by ballot was declared lost, and the ballot was taken. As was expected, Ohio, Illinois, and Pennsylvania joined the standard of the New Yorker, and the ballot resulted as follows:—

THE BALLOT.

STATES.	NO. OF VOTES.	WASHBURN.	ARTHUR.	DAVIS.	SETTLE.	JEWELL.	WOODFORD.	BRUCE.	MAYNARD.	ALCORN.
Alabama.....	29		18			2				
Arkansas.....	12		12							
California.....	12	12								
Colorado.....	6		6							
Connecticut.....	12					12				
Delaware.....	6		6							
Florida.....	8		8							
Georgia.....	22		22							
Illinois.....	42	18	24							
Indiana.....	30	11	5		1	5	1	2	4	
Iowa.....	22	22								
Kansas.....	10		10							
Kentucky.....	24		24							
Louisiana.....	16		10	2				4		
Maine.....	14					14				
Maryland.....	16		16							
Massachusetts.....	26	22	2			1				
Michigan.....	22	11	6					1		
Minnesota.....	10	2	8							
Mississippi.....	16		11			1				4
Missouri.....	30		30							
Nebraska.....	6	6								
Nevada.....	6	6								
New Hampshire.....	10	3	3			4				
New Jersey.....	13	11	3			1				
New York.....	70	1	69							
North Carolina.....	20		20							
Ohio.....	44	2	42							
Oregon.....	6		6							
Pennsylvania.....	58	11	47							
Rhode Island.....	8	8								
South Carolina.....	14		11							
Tennessee.....	24								24	
Texas.....	16	5	9							
Vermont.....	10	5	4						1	
Virginia.....	22	2	19			1				
West Virginia.....	9	9	1							
Wisconsin.....	20	16	2					1	1	
Arizona.....	2					2				
Dakota.....	2		2							
District of Columbia.....	2	1	1							
Idaho.....	2	2								
Montana.....	2	1	1							
New Mexico.....	2		2							
Utah.....	2		2							
Washington Territory.....	2		1			1				
Wyoming.....	2		2							
Grand Total.....	756	193	468	2	1	44	1	8	30	4

Five delegates did not vote.

Whole number of votes cast.....	751
Necessary to a choice.....	376
Washburne.....	193
Jewell.....	44
Settle.....	1
Maynard.....	30
Arthur.....	468
Davis.....	2
Woodford.....	1
Bruce, of Mississippi.....	8
Alcorn, of Mississippi.....	4

Mr. Frye, in the Chair, said that Mr. Arthur, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was the candidate for Vice-President, and inquired: "Shall the nomination be made unanimous?"

Mr. Haymond, of California, moved that it be made unanimous.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the officers of the Convention, and the usual committee of one from each State was authorized to apprise the candidates of their nominations, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

General Arthur, in returning to his home, arrived in New York on Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, and met with a highly flattering reception from his friends and fellow-citizens. It was a highly respectable multitude that filled the sidewalks and the doors of the Forty-second street front of the depot at half-past six, probably a more influential assemblage than ever before gathered at that place; for instead of the curiosity-seekers that have followed in the wake of Presidents of the United States who have entered the city or departed from it through the Grand Central Depot, the men who waited on that sidewalk and in the corridors were of New York's best, assembled to attest their grateful sense of the honor that a national convention had bestowed upon one of their neighbors. There were thirty-five members of the Ninth Ward Republican Association, and the associations in all the Assembly districts were well represented, if not in numbers, certainly in character.

As the time for the coming of the train bearing General Arthur and his son and Commissioner French drew near, the multitude—perhaps a thousand men—surged past the gatekeepers and down the long stone platforms between the tracks in the depot, and began to fall into line for a procession. But this was impracticable. Their numbers were too great. They overflowed from the platforms into the spaces provided for the tramways, and when the locomotive snorted into sight they were a mass in some places squeezing each other very closely.

"He's in the last car!" was shouted by a gentleman far down the long, long platform, and a rush was made for the northern

end of the depot, almost crushing those who were already there. The locomotive passed the northern wall, and the sharp crack of a large track-torpedo startled the multitude. Then followed the detonations of other torpedoes as the train rolled on, and they were repeated and intensified a thousand-fold from the vast glass roof of the great depot. The reverberations were almost deafening.

Car after car was emptied of its human freight, but the General did not appear, and the excited mass of men began to be impatient. "Is there any mistake?" was a question that passed from lip to lip, until at length a shout near the rear sleeper answered the query. It was taken up far back towards the southern part of the depot; the immense semicircle high above the heads of the multitude sent it back a roar. A large, well-formed man in a mixed business suit of no particular color, and wearing a drab Derby hat, whose black ribbon was so broad as almost to conceal it, appeared on the platform of the car. "Three cheers for the next Vice-President of the United States!" was shouted. They were given with a will, and with them a tiger. Three more. Then three cheers and a tiger for General Chester A. Arthur, and the cheering was continued. The General greeted a relative and then shook hands with Mr. Thomas C. Acton, Superintendent of the Assay Office; then with Colonel Charles Rikel, of the Army and Navy Club, and then with Mr. George Bliss, Justice Morgan, Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, and Assistant District-Attorney Daniel G. Rollins.

As General Arthur stepped from the car, there was a shout of "Lift him!" It had been proposed that the men of the Republican associations should bear him on their shoulders to his private coach, which was waiting in Forty-second street. His face took on a look of perplexity; then he blushed, and, turning to a friend, begged that they might do no such thing, and they desisted. Then turning to the multitude, who had ceased their huzzas and were waiting for a speech, he said: "I thank you for this kind reception, and am glad to see your familiar faces again." Cheer upon cheer followed, and General

Arthur, supported on one side by Mr. Thomas C. Acton and on the other by Mr. Sheridan Shook, walked out to the sidewalk, cheered by the thousands inside and outside the depot. On the sidewalk a halt was made, and the General expressed a desire to be driven to his home without any further demonstration. Accordingly he stepped into his coach, and Mr. Sheridan Shook and he were driven from the depot.

Later in the evening a reporter called on the General, and found him at home, tired and travel-weary, but courtly and genial. General Arthur said he hoped the Convention had done its work well and to the satisfaction of the country, and for the sake of the party and the people he hoped the ticket would be successful. The nomination was such a startling surprise to him, he said, that for several hours he did not know whether he dared assume the responsibility of accepting it, but, by the advice of his friends, he consented at last, and he hoped that his name might at least bring some strength to the ticket in this State.

General Arthur was so beset by the hand-shakers in Chicago that a ring worn on the fourth finger of his right hand, and which he had not removed from that finger for years, had to be filed off, as the continued squeezing had worn the skin off the third and fourth fingers and created inflamed sores on them. His traveling companions on the homeward trip were Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas; Senator Conover, of Florida; the Hon. John D. Lawson and wife, Police Commissioner French, and two personal friends.

At night the Republicans of New York serenaded General Arthur, the rendezvous being made at the plaza, in Union Square, at nine o'clock. There was an immense turnout, and the line marched in procession to his residence, in Lexington avenue, with music and fireworks.

In his speech at the ratification meeting at Malone, N. Y., Vice-President Wheeler, after speaking in the most complimentary terms of General Garfield, said :—

“It is my good fortune also to know well General Arthur, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency. In unsullied character and in

devotion to the principles of the Republican party, no man in the organization surpasses him. No man has contributed more of time and means to advance the just interests of the party than he. These nominations are the trumpet to summon all the wandering tribes of the Republican party to its resplendent standard. In this glad, auspicious hour let us all renew our fealty to the grand organization in whose keeping the interest and destiny of the country alone are secure. Once more successful in the coming Presidential election, and the only element which has ever disturbed the peace or threatened the unity of the nation will cease to be dangerous. The apportionment to follow the census now being taken will render a united South harmless, even when reinforced by a united Northern Democracy. This is the great prize for which we now contend, and under the leadership of Garfield and Arthur we pledge ourselves to do our full share in winning it. And we of the silver hairs will take good care to be found upon the outpost with the younger men of the party in securing the grand coming triumph of the party to which we are attached by every consideration of liberty, humanity, and exalted government."

PRESS OPINIONS OF THE NOMINEES.

(*Press*, Philadelphia.)

The Chicago Convention has done a good work. The nomination of James A. Garfield is not only a strong and wise one in itself, but it is singularly well calculated to harmonize the various factions and thoroughly unite the entire Republican party. There is nothing which has been more clearly demonstrated than that the first choice of the great mass of Republicans in those States which had Republican majorities to give was James G. Blaine, of Maine. His nomination would have been a popular triumph, and would have elicited a display of enthusiasm such as no other living American statesman can command. The campaign would have been one of unusual excitement, as the untiring zeal of his followers would have suffered no abatement or omitted no occasions for making its

power felt. But zeal and enthusiasm, though of great value in a campaign, do not avail beyond a certain point. It is, after all, the silent vote that determines the result, and it is by no means assured that Mr. Blaine could have rallied the full Republican strength. Many whose party allegiance is slack had declared against him. This, in connection with scant support in certain prominent Republican quarters, would have made his election in November far less certain than is that of the candidate finally agreed upon.

Mr. Garfield, unlike most compromise candidates, needs no introduction to the country. He has been for many years in the public service; his record is known, his ability has been tested, and his character proved over and over again. The leadership of his party in the House fell naturally to him, not only because he was an able parliamentary tactician, but because in the thorough mastery and discussion of economic questions he had there no superior. Of broad culture and wide human sympathies, moderate in language yet strong in his convictions, with a nice sense of justice, and with a head so uniformly level that no excitement can ruffle it or no sophistry confuse. When counsel is needed he is ever ready with words of sober common sense, which carry conviction in their mere statement. The country cannot but regard such a man with just confidence and deep respect. His is, moreover, one of those generous Western natures which, with better acquaintance, inspire strong personal attachment.

The supporters of Blaine, Grant, Sherman, Edmunds, and Washburne can each support Garfield with all the zeal and interest that they would have given their special candidate. The independent voter who thinks little of parties but a great deal of candidates will find in General Garfield one who comes up even to his exacting standard. As, owing to the composition of the Convention and the divided state of public feeling, it was demanded that personal preferences give way to the best interests of the entire party, we regard the nomination of Mr. Garfield as the most fortunate one which the Convention could have placed

before the country. With his name at the head of their ticket, the Republican party will again, as in 1860, carry every Northern State. The spectre of a third term has gone down, and with it has disappeared all traces of the fears which calm observers everywhere felt of a Democratic triumph next November.

(*Times*, New York.)

In finally choosing for its candidate a gentleman who has been but rarely mentioned in connection with the nomination, the Republican Convention has by no means selected one who is obscure or untried. Mr. Garfield has been long before the American people, and has made a fame of which any man might be proud. He has won constantly-increasing confidence from his immediate constituents, and has, within the year, been named by the State of Ohio to represent it in the Senate. When the election was made, and Mr. Garfield succeeded to the title and the seat which Mr. Thurman has held with so much distinction, every one who knew the two men felt that the Senate would lose nothing of the ability, the dignity, and the trained statesmanship which Ohio had so long contributed to its counsels, and that it would gain greatly in the new Senator's soundness of financial conviction and in his devotion to the principles which the Republican party believes underlie the Constitution of the United States, and give it vitality and force. Mr. Garfield has passed, in his long and conspicuous career in Congress, through many crises that have tested the firmness and fidelity of Republican leaders. He has not shrunk from them, and the reputation which he has gained has been the fruit of toilsome, studious, and intelligent devotion to the higher duties of a legislator under representative institutions.

The Republicans of the United States will justly feel that their cause is safe in his hands as a Presidential candidate. No man has been more true to that cause, none has felt more profoundly the love of freedom, justice, and the Union which has been the essence of Republicanism; none has been more completely undiverted and untempted by the sophistries that from

time to time threatened the integrity of Republican principles. Like his immediate predecessor in the candidacy of the Republican party, General Garfield promptly offered his services in the suppression of the Rebellion. His record as a soldier is highly creditable, and bears ample testimony to his courage, his fidelity, and his aptitude for difficult affairs, even for those to which his education and his tastes are wholly foreign. He entered the army as the Colonel of a regiment made up of his neighbors; he left it after less than three years' service with the rank of Major-General, achieved by hard and meritorious service, and entered the field of national politics, in which he has ever since remained. As a member of Congress, Mr. Garfield has shown eminent qualities. He is not such a leader of men as Thaddeus Stevens was or as Mr. Blaine is; he is neither a skillful nor a determined politician, and when he has very rarely essayed the arts of that calling, he has signally failed. But on numerous occasions he has shown himself easily the leader of his party in the House, in his grasp of principles, his directness and force of reasoning, his comprehensive mastery of facts, his acuteness in detecting the fallacies of his opponents, his breadth, vigor, and elevation in the statement of the position of his party.

It is a fortunate thing for the country that the nomination of Mr. Garfield will bring prominently into the canvass the financial question. On this all-important issue no Republican leader has a more satisfactory record, or one calculated to gain more thoroughly the confidence of conservative men. He has been uncompromisingly right from first to last, and this because his views have been firmly grounded on wide and patient investigation, and on that knowledge of the principles of finance which no mere empiricism can replace. During the last Presidential campaign, Mr. Garfield's addresses on the currency were by far the most able and the most influential of the appeals to the popular judgment that were made at that interesting period. They presented, as his speeches in Congress have done from time to time, the plain controlling facts in reference to the question

with clearness, vigor, and completeness. Any one who has watched the course of our public men in this matter must have seen how often it has been easy for most of them to wander from the direct path, to yield something to the error and confusion to which the long reign of irredeemable paper money had given rise, to accept something less than the naked truth in regard to the obligation of the Government and the interest of the people in regard to sound money. For Mr. Garfield it may be justly said that desertion of this kind has never had any attractions. He has seen the inevitable consequences of tampering with the standard of values, and he has firmly resisted every proposition to that effect.

The contest on which the Republican party has entered, with Mr. Garfield at its head, is to be an arduous one. We have not concealed our opinion that it would have been less so with another and very different candidate. Had General Grant been nominated, the undoubted accession which would have been secured in the South would, in our judgment, have rendered the result more certain, and have made some of the difficulties, which must follow even success, less trying. But our candidate represents, with the clearness due to his own eminent qualities and his distinguished career, all of the most valued principles of the Republican party. He is entitled to the cordial and unqualified support of all who cherish those principles, and we have entire confidence that, obtaining this, he will be the next President of the United States.

(*Inquirer*, Philadelphia.)

The Republican party has in James A. Garfield a candidate for whom it can, in good conscience, wage its contention against its Democratic opponents valiantly and vigorously. This nomination is in itself a great element of strength—an augury of success. It was wisely and fittingly made. It honors the party as much as it honors the man; it insures unity, commands popular respect and confidence, and it is full of promises of triumph. With such a candidate success should be certain. To work for such a one will be a pleasure, not a task; to vote for

such a one will be an estimable privilege. The very impulse that moved the Convention to effect his nomination will move the people to effect his election. Under his leadership the Republican party can march, with but a single purpose, to a certain triumph.

Just as General Garfield's nomination takes Ohio from the list of doubtful States, so does the candidacy of General Chester A. Arthur make certain a Republican victory in New York next November. He is still a young man, but he has had considerable experience in public affairs, and his record is one that any person might be proud of.

(Tribune, New York.)

General Garfield's course had been such as to gain him great favor among conservative and moderate men, and it is probable that no other man, so completely identified with the party and enjoying so fully its confidence, could command so large an independent vote. His brilliant record and fine conduct as a soldier made him especially popular in the Union army and his personal character has been such as to endear him to the people among whom he lives, and who have trusted and honored him so long; and his position upon all public questions has been such as to render him a worthy candidate of the party of loyalty, justice, and public faith. It is particularly to his credit that, though accounted a Western man, he has been one of the most consistent, unswerving, able, and powerful defenders of hard money and national honor. On this account his nomination will be welcomed with peculiar satisfaction at the East and in the financial and commercial centres. A scholar and statesman rather than a mere politician, he has been for many years a close student of economic questions, and his steadfast fidelity and well-trained intellect have often enabled him to render invaluable service to the cause of public faith in the Committee of Ways and Means and in the House. His services in Congress as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has made him peculiarly

familiar with departments of national affairs which have been studied and well understood by too few of our statesmen.

The personal qualities of General Garfield as shown through all the struggles and excitements of the Convention, made him the candidate at last. Hearty and genial in treatment of all who come to him with fair cause or honest purpose, he is inflexible in his convictions, a staunch friend, and a splendid fighter. As the leader of the Sherman forces, he did his full share in defeating the unit rule and the third term, and represented better than any other man on the floor the spirit of the anti-Grant majority. But from the opening of the Convention to the end he did not a thing and uttered not a word to increase the bitterness of personal feeling, or to place a straw in the way of the election of any candidate whom the Convention might finally nominate. The rare good sense and gentlemanly courtesy of his speech in behalf of Mr. Sherman, and especially its earnest advice that nothing should be done to impede the election of the candidate to be nominated, impressed the Convention strongly, because they revealed to it a man of unusual worth and merit. When all others had hesitated, he had been the man to protest against the attempted expulsion of the three delegates from West Virginia, and by that step had shown both his wisdom and his courage. When the anti-Grant forces found that combination upon either of their former candidates was impossible, it was most natural that they should turn to the delegate who had shown himself their own ablest leader and wisest adviser. The qualities which made him strong in the Convention, as they become appreciated throughout the country, will make him strong to unite the Republican party and to defeat Democracy once more.

(*Gazette, Cincinnati.*)

This decision, although quickly executed, was the most rational and, in our view, the most successful conclusion of the situation. It was no blind impulse, no recourse of reckless disappointment, no effort of revenge, no blindfold saddling of a dark horse, no trifling with the fate of the party by hasty resent-

ment, no leap in the dark, no straining of the allegiance of intelligent Republicans by jerking into the nomination a man unknown to fame; it was the nomination of a man of national reputation, whose abilities have earned him the recognized place of leader of the House of Representatives; of a man than whom no one could better harmonize all the contending factions in the Convention; a man who is the peer of any, who is himself a part of all that is good and glorious in the history of the Republican party, who deserves all the honor that belongs to the patriotic soldier, who was a statesman thoroughly identified with all civil institutions before he left a successful political career to serve his country in war, and who has in his character and public services as much of those qualities which draw the intelligent enthusiasm of the people for the man they have chosen for leader as any man whom either of the several parties in the Convention could have named. Therefore do we hail the nomination as a great deliverance, and as a regenerating triumph for the Republican party.

(*Tribune*, Chicago.)

From one end of the nation to the other, from distant Oregon to Texas, from Maine to Arizona, lightning has informed the country of the nomination yesterday of General James A. Garfield as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Never was a nomination made which has been received by friend and foe with such evidence of hearty respect, admiration, and confidence. The applause is universal. Even the Democratic House of Representatives suspended its business that it might congratulate the country upon the nomination of the distinguished leader of the Republicans. James Abraham Garfield is, in the popular mind, one of the foremost statesmen of the nation. He is comparatively a young man, but in his service he commands the confidence and admiration of his countrymen of all parties. His ability, his thorough study, and his long practical experience in political matters gives an assurance to the country that he will carry to the Presidential office a mind superior, because of its natural qualifications and training, to

any that has preceded him for many years. He will be a President worthy in every sense to fill the office in a way that the country will like to see it filled, with ability, learning, experience, and integrity. That General Garfield will be elected we have no question. He is a candidate worthy of election, and will command not only every Republican vote in the country, but the support of tens of thousands of non-partisans who want to see a President combining intellectual ability with learning, experience, and ripe statesmanship.

(*American*, Baltimore.)

If General Garfield was a "dark horse" in the sense that he was not a candidate for the nomination, he was not a "dark horse" in the sense that he was an obscure negative man. On the contrary, there is no man in the country who has rendered more constant and laborious public service, or whose opinions on all public questions are more fully and completely put on record. As the leader of his party in the House of Representatives he occupies the position which under the English constitutional system would entitle him to the Premiership. In his case the candidate is, indeed, the platform, and makes any defects or shortcomings in that document a matter of small moment. There is accessible to every one in the files of the *Congressional Record* for the last seventeen years a vast body of his utterances that will enable the policy of his administration to be estimated with a certainty which has never existed with regard to any other Presidential candidate.

(*Journal*, Boston.)

The selection of General Garfield as the Republican candidate for President will meet the hearty approval of the entire Republican party. For ten years no man has possessed in a greater degree the confidence and esteem of the mass of intelligent Republican voters. His expressions of Republican principles have been accepted as the best possible exposition of Republican ideas and purposes. The stalwarts can support him with the heartiest enthusiasm because he holds to the creed which they believe to be most essential. The independent

Republican can give the nominee his most cordial support because General Garfield has always been identified with that element which would elevate the tone of national politics.

(*National Republican*, Washington.)

The nomination is not as much of a surprise as was that of Mr. Hayes in 1876, and is certain to be stronger with the people. General Garfield combines the best elements of the soldier and the statesman, and he will not lose a single Republican vote in the United States which would have been cast for General Grant. To sum up, we think the choice of the Convention is stronger as a candidate than would have been any one of those who were prominent as opponents of General Grant, and that he will be satisfactory to every sure Republican State, will put Ohio beyond dispute, and will succeed in the doubtful States against any man the Democrats can possibly select.

C. E. Smith, Esq., editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, who has been long and intimately acquainted with General Chester A. Arthur, thus strongly approves and endorses his nomination:—

“Whatever criticisms have been made upon the nomination of General Arthur for Vice-President rest upon an entire misconception of the character and quality of the man. The selection was sagacious in a political point of view and altogether fit upon personal grounds. It makes the assurance of carrying New York doubly sure, and, if successful, it elevates to the second office in the nation a trained and experienced public man, whose intellectual and social accomplishments and whose personal worth will adorn that high position. A shrewd piece of strategy for the canvass, it is no less fortunate for the high demands of the public service.

“Those who know General Arthur only as a man who has for years been active in political management have a very inadequate idea of his rank and range. With all his ardent and efficient labors for Republicanism—and certainly they will not make those who follow its flag think any less of him—he has never sunk the spirit of chivalry or the soul of honor in the work of party. He has been justly described as an illustration

of the gentleman in politics. A lawyer of high standing, a student of broad and varied culture, his wide reading instant at his command, of fine presence, with rare social gifts and graces, possessing the aptitude which meets any demand, without an enemy in the world, equally ready in a story or a quotation, and as much at home in the library as in the committee-room, genial, chivalrous, and popular, he deserves and receives the hearty respect of all who know him. There is no duty of the office for which he is named—whether it be presiding over the Senate or sharing the counsels of the administration or shining in the circles of the capital—for which he is not well qualified. With his high character and ability the country may accept him for this exalted trust without hesitation.

“Apart from his fitness, General Arthur has strong claims upon the Republicans of the land. No man has done more during the past ten years to secure Republican success in all close and doubtful contests. In every hard battle other States have called upon New York for help—and as General Arthur has been the head and front of the organization in that city, the appeal has been made to him—and they have never called in vain. Whether it was Connecticut and New Hampshire in the spring, or Ohio and Indiana in the fall, he never failed to respond. The confidence reposed in him by the business community is such that they always honored his drafts. Even in 1876, when Ohio had the Presidential candidate and every stimulus to rely on herself, it was the effort of General Arthur and of those who co-operated with him which did much to save her. In his own State he has repeatedly met the Democracy in the very citadel of their strength, and the vigor with which he has always fought and often triumphed has inspired the attachment of friends and the respect of foes.

“But it is said that he was removed from the Custom House. True, but there was nothing in the fact which reflected on his honor or his fitness for high public trust. Everybody knows that the removal was made upon political grounds. If it be said that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury

impugned the integrity of his administration, they have themselves furnished the answer. In taking the steps for his displacement, the President tendered him the honorable appointment of Consul-General to Paris. How could he have done this if there had been anything derogatory to General Arthur's rectitude? Again, Mr. Cornell was General Arthur's colleague in the Custom House, and was removed at the same time for the same reasons. Last fall Mr. Cornell was nominated for Governor, and Secretary Sherman went into New York and advocated his election. How could he have done this if there had been anything in the removal which reflected on Mr. Cornell's personal or official character? Nay, more, Secretary Sherman explicitly and publicly declared that there was nothing in the act which militated against Mr. Cornell's advancement to high public station. And if not in his case, how in General Arthur's?

"But again, it is said that General Arthur is a 'machine man.' True, he holds that a party must have organization, like an army, and he has been conspicuous in this indispensable work. But he believes at the same time that the organization should be responsive to just public sentiment—and to that sort of machine no one has any objection. There are two classes of men in politics—first, those who would carry personal and political purposes without regard to the public feeling, and, second, those who would move the organization in harmony with the popular convictions. General Arthur belongs to the latter class. We could cite repeated cases in proof that his great influence has been used to mould the party action in deference to the judgment of the people. He is an intelligent, penetrating, judicious leader, and he would make his party the strong right arm of the popular will.

"The Convention made no mistake in nominating General Arthur. It was a wise act to give the second place to the minority. Garfield and Arthur together harmonize and unite all elements of the party. General Arthur represents the business and working forces of New York, and his nomination is

worth ten thousand votes in that city and State. He is the strongest candidate that could be named at the point where strength is most needed."

THE PLATFORM.

A SOUND, STRAIGHTFORWARD EXPOSITION OF REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

The Republican party in national Convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal Government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration. It suppressed rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the national authority. [Applause.] It reconstructed the union of the States with freedom instead of slavery as its corner-stone. [Applause.] It transformed 4,000,000 human beings from *the likeness of things* to the rank of citizens. [Applause.] It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold. [Cheers.] It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the care of the nation from the point from where six-per-cent. bonds sold at 86 to that where four-per-cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were \$20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were \$264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. [Applause.] Without resorting to loans, it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of the Government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and dispensed annually more than \$20,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid \$888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charged from nearly \$151,000,000 to less than \$89,000,000. All the in-

dustries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this Convention submits for their approval the following statement of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts.

First.—We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victory which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; after that the peace regained should be cherished; that the dissevered Union now happily restored should be perpetuated; and that the liberty secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce already so great should be steadily encouraged.

Second.—The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of confederated States it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation while others are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the national and not by the State tribunals. [Applause.]

Third.—The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the national Government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional power. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence of the several States, and the destiny of the nation must not be guided by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

Fourth.—The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to

hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism, while each State is exposed to its domination ; we, therefore, recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the Legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools. [Cheers.]

Fifth.—We affirm the belief, avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor [applause] ; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation ; that slavery, having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories [applause] ; that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption ; that we esteem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our water-courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease ; that the obligations of the Republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. To do them perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

Sixth.—Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the Congress or with the United States and its treaty-making power, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invoke the exercise of those powers to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane, and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

Seventh.—That the purity and patriotism which characterize the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hays in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just,

and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his interpositions between the people and proposed partisan laws. [Cheers.]

Eighth.—We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust of office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the national and State Governments and the control of place and position, they have obstructed all effort to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage, and have devised fraudulent certifications and returns, have labored to unseat lawfully-elected members of Congress, to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine and rescued by the courage in action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to bills upon whose passage the very movements of government depend; have crushed the rights of individuals; have advocated the principle and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war and to overcome its inestimable valuable results of nationality, personal freedom and individual equality. The equal, steady, and complete enforcement of laws, and the protection of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution, are the first duties of the nation. The dangers of a solid South can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizens. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the nation makes, the nation must perform, and the nation cannot with safety relegate this duty to the States. The solid South must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must there find free expression, and to this end the honest votes must be protected against terrorism,

violence, or fraud, and we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use every legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony as may be practicable ; and we submit to the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country, at this time, to surrender the administration of the national Government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous and thus bring distrust and confusion where there is now order, confidence, and hope.

Ninth.—The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last National Convention, of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointment to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform in the civil service shall be thorough, radical, and complete. To that end it demands the co-operation of the Legislative with the Executive departments of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

ITS MEMBERS AS DESIGNATED BY THE RESPECTIVE DELEGATIONS.

Alabama.....	Paul Strabach.
Arkansas.....	W. Dorsey.
California.....	Horace Davis.
Colorado.....	John L. Routt.
Connecticut.....	Marshall Jewell.
Delaware.....	Christian Febiger.
Florida.....	William W. Hicks.
Georgia.....	James B. Deveaux.
Illinois.....	John A. Logan.
Indiana.....	John C. New.
Iowa.....	John S. Runnelly.
Kansas.....	John A. Martin.
Kentucky.....	W. O. Bradley.
Louisiana.....	H. C. Warmouth.
Maine.....	William T. Frye.
Maryland.....	James A. Cary.
Massachusetts.....	John M. Forbes.
Michigan.....	James H. Stone.
Minnesota.....	D. M. Sabin.
Mississippi.....	George McKee.
Missouri.....	C. J. Filley.
Nebraska.....	James W. Dawes.
Nevada.....	John W. Mackey.
New Hampshire.....	W. E. Chandler.
New Jersey.....	George A. Halsey.
New York.....	Thomas C. Platt.
North Carolina.....	W. P. Canady.
Ohio.....	W. C. Cooper.
Oregon.....	D. C. Ireland.
Pennsylvania.....	J. D. Cameron.
Rhode Island.....	W. A. Pierce.
South Carolina.....	Samuel Lee.
Tennessee.....	William Rule.
Texas.....	Unready.
Vermont.....	Geo. W. Hooker.
Virginia.....	Samuel M. Jones.
West Virginia.....	John W. Mason.

Wisconsin	Elihu Enos.
Arizona	R. C. McCormick.
Dakota	Unable to agree.
District of Columbia.....	Not ready.
Idaho	George L. Shoup.
Montana	A. H. Beatty.
New Mexico.....	S. T. Elkin.
Utah.....	W. Bennett.
Washington.....	T. T. Miner.
Wyoming.....	Joseph L. Cary.

JIM GARFIELD 'S AT THE FRONT.

[“General Garfield proceeded to the front.”—*General Rosecrans's official report of the Battle of Chickamauga.*]

Once more the grand old fight is on, the fight we've often
fought,
And as we've done these twenty years, we'll bring our foes
to naught.
We won with Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes, and in this
battle's brunt
We'll conquer to the rallying cry—Jim Garfield 's at the
front.

CHORUS—Jim Garfield 's at the front!
Jim Garfield 's at the front!
'Twould be a sin to fail to win
With Garfield at the front.

He early learned to paddle well his own forlorn canoe;
Upon Ohio's “grand canal ” he held the helm true,
And now the people shout to him: “Lo! 'tis for you we
wait—

We want to see Jim Garfield guide our glorious ship of
State.”

CHORUS.

He was a carpenter of yore, and to this day he seems
To love to nail (old Bourbon lies) and hammer (rebel
schemes):

We'll wager, and the bet we know will go without a taker,
This carpenter, come the ides of March, will be a cabinet-
maker!

CHORUS.

He taught the young ideas to shoot, and then the plucky
tutor

In war's grim school was taught to be another sort of
shooter;

He braved, to aid the Union's cause, full many a battle's
brunt,

And those who sought his whereabouts found Garfield at
the front.

CHORUS.

When Uncle Sam, November next, shall count the ballots
o'er,

One shout shall shake the continent, loud as the ocean's
roar:

"Once more the hosts Republican have borne the battle's
brunt,

Once more they've triumphed gloriously—with Garfield at
the front."

CHORUS—With Garfield at the front!

With Garfield at the front!

We're sure to gain this grand campaign

With Garfield at the front!

—*Albany Journal.*

GENERAL GARFIELD'S ACCEPTANCE.

A Statesman's Views of what Constitutes Good Government.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.—A FREE BALLOT.—HONEST MONEY.—PROTECTION TO HOME INDUSTRY AND OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

MENTOR, Ohio, July 12, 1880.

DEAR SIR :—On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you, in presence of the Committee of which you were Chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me for their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY MAINTAINED.

I candidly indorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention on nearly all the subjects of which it treats. My opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion. Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the National Government and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insisted that the United States is a nation with ample power of self-preservation; that its Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating

one of the fundamental powers of the Government; that the national laws relating to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soon restore perfect peace to those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good-will will outlast passion; but it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal and unrestricted enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of this right is not assured, discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The National Government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantage of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

THE SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the States and the involuntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the Church and the State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL POLICY SUSTAINED.

On the subject of national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt

will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the Government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldier of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. The resumption of specie payments which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the Government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

PROTECT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

In reference to our customs laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revenues to the Treasury, and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm, and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the Government to provide for the common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation.

OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce, there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi River, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of

twenty-five millions of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufactures and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water-courses.

RESTRICT CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement, and the sentiment of our people have led the Government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an immigration, either in its purposes or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present Administration, supported by Congress, has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two great powers, which promise a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

TENURE OF OFFICE SHOULD BE FIXED.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the Government is perhaps the most difficult of all duties which the Constitution has imposed upon the Executive. The Convention wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the Executive Departments in placing the Civil Service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to have but little ground of complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the

Government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency, and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice.

HIS POLICY IF ELECTED.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history, and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the Government. In any event, they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and to promote as best I may the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect, I am very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of the Committee.

GENERAL ARTHUR'S ACCEPTANCE.

THE FULL TEXT OF ONE OF THE STRONGEST POLITICAL DOCUMENTS OF THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1880.

DEAR SIR :—I accept the position assigned me by the great party whose action you announce. This acceptance implies approval of the principles declared by the Convention, but recent usage permits me to add some expression of my own views. The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in front. The authority of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of Congress for ten years have, in New York and elsewhere, done much to curb the violence and wrong to which the ballot and the count have been again and again subjected—sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole State, often seating, not only in Congress, but on the bench and in legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The Democratic party, since gaining possession of the two houses of Congress, has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and, despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze them. This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the Executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. And these threats were actually carried out by refusing the needed appropriations, and by forcing an extra session of Congress, lasting for months, and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand, which are likely, in many States, to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority. Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The Republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just. It has always insisted, and now insists, that the Government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the Constitution as national.

PROTECTION FOR EVERY CITIZEN.

More than this, the Republican party holds, as a cardinal point in its creed, that the Government should, by every means known to the Constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction, the Republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defense. A large increase in the number of members of Congress and of the Electoral College, from the former slaveholding States, was the immediate result. The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and in many

places—especially where their number has been great enough to endanger Democratic control—the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no State statute or Constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights; but the modes employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement of a race now denied its share in governing the country—wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the Government—is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis of our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms. They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife; they sincerely offer the hand of good-will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievement will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, conscience, and action, and equality of opportunity shall be not merely cold formalities of statute, but living birthrights, which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The resolution referring to the public service seems to me deserving of approval. Surely, no man should be the incumbent of an office the duties of which he is, for any cause, unfit to perform, who is lacking in the ability, fidelity, or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform, in the main, to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints, and the punishment of all official misconduct, should be prompt and thorough. These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution, which, of course, I approve. I will add that, by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibilities as a citizen, or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think and speak and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully, and fully discharges all his official duties.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The resumption of specie payments—one of the fruits of Republican policy—has brought the return of abundant prosperity, and the settlement of many

distracting questions. The restoration of sound money, the large reduction of our public debt and of the burden of interest, the high advancement of the public credit, all attest the ability and courage of the Republican party to deal with such financial problems as may hereafter demand solution. Our paper currency is now as good as gold, and silver is performing its legitimate function for the purpose of change. The principles which should govern the relations of these elements of the currency are simple and clear. There must be no deteriorated coin, no depreciated paper. And every dollar, whether of metal or paper, should stand the test of the world's fixed standard.

The value of popular education can hardly be overstated. Although its interests must of necessity be chiefly confided to voluntary effort and the individual action of the several States, they should be encouraged, so far as the Constitution permits, by the generous co-operation of the National Government. The interests of the whole country demand that the advantages of our common-school system should be brought within the reach of every citizen, and that no revenues of the nation or of the States should be devoted to the support of sectarian schools.

Such changes should be made in the present tariff and system of taxation as will relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands.

The Government should aid works of internal improvement national in their character, and should promote the development of our water-courses and harbors wherever the general interests of commerce require.

THE PARTY'S CLAIM TO CONFIDENCE.

Four years ago, as now, the nation stood at the threshold of a Presidential election, and the Republican party, in soliciting a continuance of its ascendancy, founded its hope of success, not upon its promises, but upon its history. Its subsequent course has been such as to strengthen the claims which it then made to the confidence and support of the country. On the other hand, considerations more urgent than have ever before existed, forbid the accession of its opponents to power. Their success, if success attends them, must chiefly come from the united support of that section which sought the forcible disruption of the Union, and which, according to all the teachings of our past history, will demand ascendancy in the councils of the party to whose triumph it will have made by far the largest contribution.

There is the gravest reason for apprehension that exorbitant claims upon the public treasury, by no means limited to the hundreds of millions already covered by bills introduced in Congress within the past four years, would be successfully urged if the Democratic party should succeed in supplementing its present control of the National Legislature by electing the Executive also.

There is danger in intrusting the control of the whole law-making power of the Government to a party which has in almost every Southern State repudiated obligations quite as sacred as those to which the faith of the nation now stands pledged.

I do not doubt that success awaits the Republican party, and that its triumph will assure a just, economical, and patriotic administration. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. ARTHUR.

To the Hon. George F. Hoar, Pres. of the Republican National Convention.



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